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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

PRISONS: AND IMPRISONMENT.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE STATE, CONDUCT, AND MANAGEMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON *the Castle of Lancaster*, AND OF THE PRISONERS THEREIN CONFINED.—Dated October 30, 1812.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN *Lincoln Castle, &c.*

[Both ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, December 4, 1812.]

COMPASSION is one of the noblest qualities of human nature; and with reverence be it spoken,—even the Deity is described as strongly sensible of compassion. That “the sighing of the prisoner” should affect a man, his fellow, never exempt from the possibility of becoming his fellow sufferer, is but natural; that it should reach the ears of the Supreme, marks an emphasis in this scarcely vocal appeal that distinguishes it from the clamours of sturdy discontent, and the vociferations of passionate insolence. That which penetrates to the throne of Deity, that which fills the heart of every man susceptible of sensibility, it can never be amiss to address to a legislator of Great Britain, and through him to that public and powerful body of which he is a member. It is fit, that his duty in this instance should be imperative. It is well that a petition entrusted to him should find him bound to present it to the House of Commons, for official consideration. It may, indeed, be thought, at

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first sight, that whosoever presents a petition to the House should have enquired into its allegations, and have obtained a sufficient knowledge of their certainty, to warrant his interference; but the practical benefit lies on the other side. The lapse of time necessary for such examination would in many cases defeat the ends of justice. The poverty and inability of the oppressed, would but too frequently, expose them to *management*, subversive of the cause of truth. The preparations of the accused to meet a second inquiry, might be more dextrous than those with which they had met the first. The strong arm and protection of authority, being wanting, the complainants might in the interim suffer treatment, that would render their after situation less endurable than before, the consequence of systematic vexations forming no positive charge, nor capable of legal definition. Nevertheless, it must be owned, that whoever prosecutes a petition to effect, by assuring the House of its truth, of the integrity of those with whom it originates, of the necessity of applying to the legislature for justice, because it cannot be obtained, in due course of application to inferior magistrates and powers—such a member of the British Senate, is, we say, bound to acquire so much evidence on the certainty of the facts he enforces, as to be able to lay his hand on his heart, and protest his conviction of the accuracy of that statement, on which he desires proceedings. He should have exerted his own powers of inquiry, before he urges the exercise of the inquisitorial power of the House. He stakes his own reputation for veracity on the result of those examinations which he solicits; and with it the reputation of that branch of the legislature whose movement he directs. That the House of Commons should possess an

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inquisitorial power, unlimited, unshackled, as one of its privileges, is essential to its representing a nation of freemen; but if this be exerted on frivolous occasions, it will gradually become frivolous itself: if it be often deceived, it will be thought liable to deception, as a matter of course. It may at length be inferred that to delude it is not to incur guilt. The people will withdraw their confidence; the proceeding will be degraded; then follows contempt, perhaps ridicule; and what follows contempt and ridicule, is better conceived than expressed. But, beside these public considerations, it must be recollected that the party accused, whoever he be, is a free man no less than his accuser: he must be held innocent—however energetic be the charge against him, till proof of guilt appear. It cannot be pleasant to any man to have an accusation hanging over his head; though his conscience and memory may acquit him of misconduct: and no man ought to be placed under the tremors of such a situation without cause amounting to strong probability, and justifying the exertions necessary to bring to light decisive proofs of criminality, for his eventual punishment. Neither ought a member of Parliament who has put the nation to a considerable expense, who has directed the labours and talents of gentlemen named in his Majesty's commission from their regular application to an unusual employment, who has produced more or less of expectation and with it a ferment in the public mind, to look back on the consequences of having misled the established authorities of the common weal—if he have been the means of misleading them,—without severe regret. If he has placed undue confidence in unprincipled men;—if he has been made the dupe of the designing, or the cat'spaw of the dishonestly ambitious,—the plaything of the malignant, or the stalking-horse of the seditious, how painful must be his after reflections! What a loss of character he sustains from the delusions he has suffered! To what a charge of incapacity, of want of penetration, he subjects himself! He has been imposed on!—he has contributed to impose on himself!—he has eventually imposed on the senate,—on the public! Circumstances may induce his constituents to behold the weakness of their representative with pity: but as a

representative (virtually) of the nation, is he worthy of national confidence, or fit for the guidance of national concerns?

Though it is unquestionably true, that men of the most punctual honesty, and perfectly upright in principle, have been found in confinement, yet, in this happy land, where no man is incarcerated at the mere will of a superior, the preponderance of probability is that a prison contains the unruly, the dishonest and the profligate. A prison may, by accident include virtue as an inmate: but vice more commonly takes up her abode there. It can scarcely therefore, be thought a prejudice, to insist that the complaints of men in durance against those who have them in custody, should undergo strict examination before they are rendered public. Antipathy to a gaol may easily rouse hatred to the gaoler: an office so invidious, may attach some at least of its odium to the officer, how benevolent so ever be his disposition and conduct. But what shall we say of a combination among prisoners to calumniate their gaoler by a forgery of facts—by taking advantage of the ignorance of a petitioner to insert in his petition to the House of Commons particulars concealed from him in the perusal of that document and contrary to his intention? Or what to a charge of crimes including violation and murder, never heard of till after an association of *gentlemen* prisoners, truly! have hatched them into an imaginary life, and given them an ideal shape and being? Sorry we are to find *gentlemen* whose education and supposed knowledge should prompt them to set the best example forward to deprive even a prison of that small portion of decorum which is indispensable to the welfare of its society. The real sufferings of the unfortunate need no aggravation. The ideal miseries of the untractable have no limits. To employ his majesty's commissioners in the investigation of fancied evils, or of trivial inconveniences, is the reverse of service to the public. From such no gaol can be free; for it never will be contended, that such abodes should be more comfortable than an honest home; that they should be scenes of enjoyments superior to those of liberty and industry. To the unruly they must be places of punishment as well as of confinement. Prisoners should be treated with humanity; but indulgence

and voluptuousness have no place in prisons.

It is with great satisfaction we lay before our readers the Report of his majesty's commissioners on the state and condition of Lincoln and Lancaster gaols. That some amendments might be made in the accommodations and government of these establishments is not denied; but every charge of cruelty, and tyranny, of violation, starvation and murder, meets with a decided contradiction. Those stories of barbarous severities, loudly expatiated on to wring the heart of the public, are proved to have been false, and *forged*. Public compassion may once more rest; and the shuddering sympathy excited by misinformed eloquence may subside into a tranquillity, not to be disturbed again till *after* accurate examination, and just cause fully proved.

The course of proceedings adopted by the Commissioners in their examination of Lancaster Castle appears to have been extremely judicious; and though much the same course was pursued at Lincoln, yet it is less circumstantially detailed. We therefore place first, in reference to Lancaster Castle, the Commissioners

General Introductory View of the Course of our Proceeding.

By virtue of the authority conferred on us by your Majesty's said commission, we summoned before us Mr. John Higgin, the keeper of the said prison, and examined him upon oath, as to the books, papers, documents and writings, and the rules, orders and regulations, grounded on authority or practice, relating to the state, conduct and management of the said prison, and the prisoners confined therein; and directed him to produce such of them as were in his possession or custody, for our perusal and consideration; which being done, and the same verified by the said John Higgin, they were read, and considered by us accordingly. We then proceeded to a minute and careful inspection of the prison itself, without being accompanied by the gaoler or any of his family, or any person whose conduct as far as we could learn, was in any manner arraigned; in the course of which inspection we directed our attention and enquiries to the plan and arrangement of the gaol, the number of the prisoners, the means of accommodation, the distribution and classification of the various description of persons under confinement; and the quantity and quality of the food, bedding, and other conveniences provided for them. We first visited each of the four wards on the criminal

side of the prison, and examined every cell; the manner in which air and light is admitted, the state of its floors and walls, and the bed furniture therein contained. We also paid due attention to the yard and rooms occupied by such of the prisoners as were insane; and ascertained in all respects, as far as was practicable, their actual condition and treatment. We also inspected the places in which the convicts worked, and their kitchen at the hour of dining, for the purpose of examining their food; and likewise viewed the different offices belonging to that department. As we passed through the different wards we took occasion to inform the several classes of prisoners (apart from and out of the hearing of the turnkeys) of the object of our proceeding; and desired them to communicate to us, without fear or restraint, whatever in their condition and treatment they considered as a reasonable ground of complaint.

We next proceeded to the side of the Castle appropriated to debtors; visiting each of their rooms, and apprizing them in like manner of our object; and we also assured them, that all such complaints as they wished to bring forward would be heard by us with the attention which they had a right to expect from the nature of the commission with which we were charged.

Having concluded our survey, and also taken an inspection of the gaoler's house, we again summoned the gaoler before us, and examined him as to all the particulars of the actual government and economy of the prison; the objects and extent of which examination appear in the Minutes of the Evidence contained in the Appendix to this Report.

We were then attended by the deputy clerk of the peace of the county of Lancaster; who delivered to us, upon oath, the books in his possession, containing the several orders, reports, opinions and resolutions of the magistrates, in their annual and quarter sessions, and other meetings general and special, as also the declarations and opinions pronounced by the grand juries for the same county, relating to the affairs of the gaol, and the conduct of the gaoler; and in particular, certain resolutions of the magistrates and grand jury, in 1807, proceeding on an investigation of the charges at that time preferred by some of the debtors of the gaol, and approving of the gaoler's conduct; and also the opinions and resolutions of the magistrates in June last, on certain charges preferred against the gaoler, all of which, except one, were preferred by Jacob Wilson Wardell, a prisoner for debt. From all these books and documents, we have caused extracts to be made, which will be found in the Appendix.

A copy of the minutes of evidence, on which the above-mentioned opinions and reso-

Intions of the magistrates in June last was produced to us by the clerks to the magistrates; which having been duly sworn to as having been truly taken and correctly copied, was read and considered by us accordingly.

We were afterwards attended by the treasurer of the county, who produced upon oath, several documents relative to the charges and expenditure of the county, in supplying the prisoners with potatoes, oatmeal and bread, and the means of checking and regulating the same, with the management and application of the county allowance to debtors. We took occasion however, by a subsequent and unexpected visit to the gaol, and an examination of the weight of the bread, and its quality, as well as that of the other provisions, to satisfy ourselves on those subjects.

The surgeon specially appointed by the magistrates of the county to attend the prison, being also called before us, was examined by us, as to the manner in which his duty had been performed, and the general health of the prison, the attention paid by the gaoler and his servants to the wants and the comforts of the sick, and the suitableness of the arrangements made for those objects. A journal was at the same time produced to us by the surgeon, of such occurrences during the course of a few years, falling within his department, as seemed to him worthy of being recorded: no such journal having been continued by him, for reasons respecting which we shall make some observations in the proper place.

We proceeded to examine on oath such persons as had complained of improper and oppressive treatment in the gaol, or of defects in its general management, in whatever way such complaints had come to our knowledge.

The ancient part of Lancashire Castle consists of five distinct towers; the Citadel, the Well tower, the Gateway tower, the Dungeon tower, and Adrian's tower. The Citadel tower is the farthest to the north-west, and affords by its elevation a command of the surrounding country. The circuit of the building as it now stands, is completed by some recent additions connecting the ancient towers, and forming a circumference of four hundred and nine yards.

In every compartment, as indeed in every yard of the prison is a basin or reservoir of water supplied from an engine pump.

There is also a bath, which appears to be of convenient size and construction, and the copper and pipes to be in perfect order.

In the great court is a reservoir of rain water, capable of containing 14,000 gallons, which is supplied from the roofs of the buildings on the west front; and there is also a pump of spring water for the use of the debtors.

Lancaster Castle is the only gaol for the county, which is composed of six hundreds; and the county house of correction, used for all the hundreds, except the hundred of Salford, is at Preston. In the hundred of Salford is the town of Manchester, and the house of correction there is the house of correction for that hundred. But it has been long the practice to send offenders out of that hundred to Lancaster Castle for punishment by hard labour and solitary confinement, or otherwise; and so far the Castle of Lancaster has been used as a house of correction.

The total number of prisoners in the gaol at the time of our examination was 340; of which 166 were debtors, and 174 crown prisoners. The mean total number since January 1812 has been 291. The mean number of debtors 152. The mean number of all the other prisoners 139. The wards appropriated to the debtors are nineteen, both day rooms and sleeping rooms, which vary considerably in their dimensions; the largest being 28 feet 11 inches by 21 feet 10 inches, and the smallest 14 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 3 inches.

At the annual Sessions of the peace in June 1809, the salary which the gaoler had before that time received, and which included the salaries paid by him to his turnkeys and servants, was declared to be inadequate to his risk and trouble; and his salary was fixed at £500 per annum, with an allowance of £250 for turnkeys and servants, to whom however he declares he pays about £340 yearly.

A regular surgeon is attached to the prison, at a regular salary of £84 per annum; medicines are found by the county; and any quantity of wine or spirits which he deems it expedient to allow to the prisoners is provided upon his order.

The religious duties of the prison are performed by a chaplain, who receives £50 per annum according to act of Parliament, and £30 per annum for auditing the accounts of the earnings of the prisoners. He preaches once, and reads prayers twice on Sunday. He also read prayers once on every Wednesday and Friday, and on the fasts and festivals celebrated by the church.

The county treasurer contracts for the supply of provisions and drugs for the crown prisoners, and the county allowance of bread and potatoes to the debtors, as well as for the repairs of the prison. His duty is also to see that the food is of a proper quality and regularly provided; and his accounts are annually audited by the magistrates. The county treasurer is authorized and directed to purchase the best articles which the market affords. This is done by contract, to ensure a constant supply and for the sake of a saving in the expense. The prison is furnished with exact

weights and scales; and the allowance of meat to the criminals is weighed out after it has been boiled.

The gaol allowance for the crown prisoners is one pound of bread and one penny's worth of butter per diem; two and a half pounds of oatmeal and ten pounds of potatoes weekly. The Sunday allowance, is half a pound of boiled beef without bone, and one quart of broth, in addition to the ordinary allowance.

The debtors have one shilling's worth of bread per week, in loaves, the weight of which varies of course according to the price to flour, and since the high price of provisions ten pounds of potatoes are also supplied to them by the county treasurer, in the manner above stated, at the expense of the county. This is called their countyallowance, in which their gaoler has no interest or concern. The necessities of the debtors are further alleviated by a charitable fund, made up of legacies and casual contributions, which is distributed and applied at the discretion of the gaoler.

The bell, to give notice to the debtors of the locking and unlocking of the apartments, is rung at six in the morning, and at nine in the evening in summer; and as soon as it is light in the morning, and at nine in the evening, in winter. On the criminal side the bell is also rung at eight in the morning for breakfast, at nine for work, at twelve for dinner, and again at one for work.

Task masters are appointed, with a small stipend, to superintend the prisoners when at work, whose office it is to take care that they are not idle, and that their work is not improperly done. They have no authority to inflict punishment.

In the course of an enquiry into the actual management of this prison it is impossible not to remark the superiority, in point of discipline, of the criminal to the civil department; a difference indeed, which in all the prisons we have had an opportunity of visiting, presents itself in a striking degree. It cannot be doubted that the disturbed and unquiet state of the debtors in this prison is, principally owing to the want of authority in the gaoler, prescribed and sanctioned by law, to impose such restraints upon the wills and passions of individuals, as are necessary for the comfort and good order of the whole.

A rule, which has long prevailed among the debtors in this prison, as well as in several others, of demanding from every new-comer, on his entrance, a sum of money, as a contribution to the room fund, has frequently proved a temptation with the actual occupiers to invite others, until the numbers exceed the proper complement; while inability to furnish the entrance money has sometimes on the other hand occasioned the ex-

pulsion of a poor debtor, and sometimes produced much disorder and tumult in the prison. When the rooms are in a crowded state, every new prisoner adds necessarily to this disorder, while his own condition, as a stranger, is rendered peculiarly distressing by the difficulty, uncertainty and commotion, which attend his reception and accommodation.

The debtors are in general at the expense of providing their own beds and bedding, which they hire from persons in the town. There are however, four iron bedsteads with bedcloaths, and forty-one swinging cots or hammocks, for the use of the poorer debtors, which were furnished by James Nield, Esq. treasurer of the society for the relief of prisoners confined for small debts, and which are assigned by the gaoler to such as cannot defray the hire of a bed.

Crowded as these rooms of the debtors are liable to become, fires are necessarily kept in them in the hottest season for preparing the meals of the occupiers.

Among other obstacles to cleanliness, we cannot avoid noticing the unrestrained admission of the wives and children of the debtors into these already crowded apartments; a practice which we could not observe without suspecting its consequence both to health and morals.

The introduction of spirituous liquors is never allowed, except by the direction or authority of the surgeon; but beer, ale and wine are placed under no restrictions as to quantity; the times of their admission into the gaol are generally from twelve to one at noon, and from six to seven in the evening, when publicans attend for the purpose of supplying the demand.

We were not, therefore, surprized at the difficulty which the gaoler experienced in managing, in this respect, a class of persons so little governed by habits of temperance or submission.

Of the particular cases brought before the House of Commons it may be proper to particularize one,—as it shews to what delusions public men may be made parties, if they lend their belief to whatever is told them, and receive without suspicion reports fabricated for the purpose of casting a slur on national justice, honour and humanity.

The petition of Goulden, the signature to which is attested by William Mallalieu, charged the gaoler in direct terms with cruelty and baseness.

But as it respects the conduct of Mr. Wardell, and the concert between him and the other persons mentioned, it is necessary to state, not only that this petition is proved, by Goulden's evidence before us, to have been

drawn up by Mr Wardell, but that the serious charge it contains against the gaoler was inserted by Mr. Wardell entirely without the knowledge of the petitioner, who cannot read, and contrary to his wish. He expressly swore, that he never made or meant therein to make any complaint whatever against the gaoler, but only against the magistrates; for taking from him the county allowance; of which it is clear, from the facts set forth in his own evidence, he had been most properly deprived: in short, it appears from the evidence, that Mr. Wardell inserted in the petition whatever he thought proper; and that the charge against the gaoler, forming by far the most important part of its contents, was suppressed in reading it over to the petitioner; as he swore, that though the petition was read over to him, he never heard any thing of that charge.

It is our duty more particularly to declare, that every circumstance which came under our observation has evinced the gaoler's disposition to administer relief to those who were suffering under the pressure of sickness or extreme indigence; or of that frequent cause of mortification and misery among prisoners for debt, the ill-treatment they receive from those with whom they are forced to live; his readiness to give assistance and advice for the settlement of differences among them, when there was any likelihood that his interposition would have effect; and the correct and proper application of such charities as are distributed under his recommendation. We ought further to add, that a succession of debtors in the gaol, who from their appearance and demeanour (so different from all the indications which distinguished some of those agitators whom the evidence has sufficiently described) as well as from the respectability of their former situation and connections seemed to merit every degree of attention, presented themselves with great earnestness to bear their testimony to the humane and generous conduct of their gaoler, whom they represented as the father and the friend of the indigent debtor. We might have sat a day longer in Lancaster Castle, to hear all the evidence which was offered to this effect.

Our inspection of the several wards and apartments allotted to the crown prisoners, brought nothing to our view that was not creditable to the gaoler and his servants. The yards, staircases and cells, were all in a state which shewed the attention of the officers to the cleanliness, health and reasonable comforts of the criminals. Nor did the prison exhibit such an appearance, as led us to suspect that it had been swept and garnished for the occasion.

The only complaint that we heard, was in the female ward. They complained that they were not allowed to purchase tea and coffee,

while that liberty was not denied to the male convicts. The reason assigned for this restriction was the practice among the females, before they were restrained in this particular, of selling their bread to buy what afforded them so inferior a nourishment, whereby their health was materially affected.

We examined the scales and found them true, and the weights agreeable to the standard. A loaf which we took promiscuously from a number of them weighed down 2lbs. which was the weight prescribed.

With respect to the women, no classification of offenders is practicable under the present arrangement; there being but one ward.

The crown prisoners are usually punished, when punishment is necessary, by a suspension of the Sunday allowance, or their share of their earnings; and when these lenient corrections are ineffectual, by solitary confinement, and sometimes with the addition of fetters, which however are very rarely used. No person in the gaol, male or female, is kept in irons, except for punishment; nevertheless it appears, that no escape has happened for twenty years past.

The prisoners are separately lodged, and each has two blankets and a coverlid, which we found clean and of good substance. We observed fires in all their day rooms; by means of which, such as can buy milk to add to their oatmeal, make meal cakes, which are both good and nourishing, and constitute a general and favourite food amongst the labouring poor in those parts.

The case of a lunatic who hanged himself in this prison is particularly explained. He having perpetrated this act while in irons, the same irons were put on a man to shew how far he was capable of the exertion. The commissioners were completely satisfied.

The commissioners add some remarks on the conduct of gaols in general; from which we can only extract the following:

There are sufficient conveniences for setting the criminals to work; the principal, if not the only work, is the manufacture of the county—viz. the weaving of cotton. Employment is a truly desirable point of gaol economy; but it never should be forgotten, that the saving to the county, and the pecuniary benefit to the individual employed, are only secondary objects. It ought principally to be regarded as a feature of discipline, and as a powerful auxiliary in ameliorating a system of management; but to the extent in which it operates to mix the different orders of criminals together, it must be regarded as detrimental in its consequences. Those employments which most admit of separate occupation, seem therefore to be greatly prefer-

able, with a view to the beneficial effects upon morals.

For the employment of debtors there are no workshops or accommodation of any kind in the gaol: a circumstance we think to be regretted, as much of the turbulent manners and disorders observable in that department of it may probably be ascribed to the state of idleness in which in general they live.....

In addition to those observations, regarding the management of prisoners while in gaol, we would suggest that some part of the charity fund, or of such additional aid as might be procured, would be well bestowed in supplying (as we observed was to a certain degree practised at *Shrewsbury*) such persons upon their discharge as could produce a certificate of their good behaviour, with the tools or implements of their respective trades; and a small sum of money to prevent the immediate effects of that desperation which the want of resource and of character might otherwise produce. We have been informed that persons dismissed, without any assistance whatever, are often known to be brought back to prison on the day after their discharge.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE. (L. S.)

THOMAS MACDONALD. (L. S.)

WILLIAM ROBERTS. (L. S.)

30th October, 1812.

Lincoln Castle was examined in the same manner as Lancaster Castle, and with the same result. The heaviest charge against the gaoler is that from Mary Evison, a woman who had been condemned to death, but was relieved, ordered for transportation, and at length pardoned. Her evidence contains *impossibilities*. The committee report on it:—

It is obvious, that the turn of phrase and terms frequently adopted in Mary Evison's affidavit, are such as *could not have occurred to a person altogether illiterate*; and from the facts disclosed upon her cross-examination by the gaoler, that in the month of July last she constantly attended for eight days and a piece, sometimes from half-past seven in the morning till ten o'clock at night, at Marris's rooms in the Castle, where Messieurs Finnerty, Marris, Drakard the proprietor, and Scott the editor of the Stamford newspaper, were assembled, where she generally received her food, except on one day, when Mr. Marris having company, he and Drakard gave her two shillings a-piece to go out and get what she pleased, it is evident that the gaoler has reasonable grounds for asserting, "that the charges are a fabrication, to which she has thus swelled the charges, to induce a belief that such a regular and well-told tale must be true, at least in some of its substantial parts."

The Mr. Marris here mentioned, had suffered some years ago an accidental concussion of the brain; and was occasionally subject to a suspension of recollection, and to violent irritations. He behaved so rudely to the commissioners, that they were obliged to expel him from their apartment. Some pity is due to him.

Mr. Finnerty complains of being debarred air and exercise.—It is proved that his physicians and himself solicited for *two hours* daily; the magistrate "the next day, being Sunday", granted him *three hours*. He complained that his ward was *never visited by the sun*;—"most unhappily for the accuracy of such an assertion," says the Report, "*when the ward was inspected by the commissioners, the sun was shining upon it in full warmth and splendour*." He thought the rules of the prison *too strict*; they were so far relaxed in his favour, that the gaoler attributes all the subsequent disorder in the prison to his having dispensed with them, to oblige Mr. Finnerty. In short, says the gaoler—

The right of the magistrates to regulate and govern the prison, was denied boldly and impudently; so much so, that until it could be properly ascertained, whether the management was vested by law in the magistrates or sheriff, they declined, from motives of delicacy, to act; and for nearly twelve months, the visiting magistrates, in consequence, never acted. The sheriff, from his great distance, could not render me any assistance, in cases of sudden emergency, which, from the increasing disorders of the prison during this time, was continually occurring, and if the under-sheriff came, it was only to be misrepresented or personally insulted. I was not only placed in a situation, by which I was deprived of the usual direction and assistance of the magistrates, but a magistrate was actually arrayed against me. The gentleman I allude to is Mr. Langton, who, on a visit to Mr. Finnerty, in April 1811, called upon me to inquire, why he had not better accommodations, and not being pleased with his not obtaining them, never spoke to me afterwards. His visits to Mr. Finnerty were very frequent, seldom more than a month between times,—sometimes more frequently, and remaining *two, three, or four days* at a time, and continuing nearly the whole of the time in the Castle: in which he also generally took his meals. The regular hour of closing the prison and all strangers leaving it, was nine o'clock, but he broke through that regulation, by remaining till ten o'clock or after. On one occasion, Mr. Langton and a friend remained till after eleven. This violation of the established rules of the prison by a magistrate,

soon led to its being generally adopted, as far as it related to his friends Messrs. Finnerty, Drakard, and Marris, who had whatever friends they pleased to the same hour, nightly, dinner parties were frequently taking place, and drunken guests turning out in the evening from which the above magistrate cannot be excused.

This surely is bad enough! but to shew what use Mr. Finnerty made of the indulgence granted him, the following evidence is adduced on oath.

William Tuxworth, Turnkey, saith, That when he has been in Mr. Finnerty's room, he has been frequently requested by Mr. Finnerty *to let him have access to the women prisoners*; that, on various occasions, he has offered him money for that purpose, and promised him that he should never want money during the time that he (Mr. Finnerty) or himself was in the castle. . . . He might do it without Mr. Merryweather's knowing it, if he pleased:—the servant of Mr. Finnerty, at his request, has frequently applied for the same purpose:—that Mr. Finnerty hath several times applied to this examinant to leave open the passage door communicating with the yard belonging to his apartment, that he might go to the women's door to talk with them; and also, that if he pleased, he might get a key made for him, and then he might go when he pleased.

John Goodin, servant to Mr. Finnerty, by appointment of the gaoler, swears, that Finnerty "offered him a guinea if he would let him have access to the women prisoners."—

Rebecca Stevenson, also swears that—

Mr. Finnerty offered Mary Draper, (one of the women prisoners) a guinea if he might come in; that he would not be above five minutes, and that he would give her a guinea, and the other women half-a-guinea each not to betray her.

This testimony is confirmed by Elizabeth Barton, who also says "that Mr. Finnerty lurked for the space of half an hour in the back of the County Hall, in hopes of getting admittance to Mary Draper."

This discovery of the use made of the guineas and half guineas subscribed by the good-natured part of the public on behalf of Mr. Finnerty, *damps* all future appeals to public sympathy. The people, it seems, are gulled out of their money, which is spent in riot, drunken debauchery, and subornation of perjury, and is held out as

a lure and corruption for purposes of prostitution; first, to the servant of the gaoler; and next to the females who are so unfortunate as to be fellow prisoners!

And now on the part of the nation, we offer the sincerest gratitude to that honourable member, at whose motion these commissions were instituted. Without them, never could have been known the confidence due to representations fabricated in prisons; it never could have been believed that it was thought worth while to rummage the obscurities of places of confinement for instances of impeachment against the British constitution;—to trumpet forth the cruelties endured by prisoners, who in punishment for violating the rules of their residence, are debarred from indulgences. This man has been deprived of the county allowance, to which he had no claim, because he created a disturbance by fighting, and he will not regain it by promising to keep the peace. That man in his drunken fits has beat his feet to pieces against the door of his cell, and then swears he is lamed for life by the gaoler. Another *sells* what charity has allowed for his support, and wonders the kindness is not continued to him. But, above all, commend us to the plaintive Mr. Finnerty, whose apartment was dismal, dark, "wretchedly uncomfortable," cold, miserable, and filthy. Dr. Cookson, a physician of upwards of thirty years practice, sent by the magistrates to inspect the room, swears, "that he found the room exceedingly comfortable, a good fire, a carpet put down, and a very good bed:—that as to Mr. Finnerty's having said, the sun did not shine (into it) at that very moment *the sun burst out into the room while he was there*"!!—Is this the pure, the patriotic, the conscientious, the immaculate, the exemplary Mr. Finnerty? Is this man the reformer of others;—of the state;—of the nation?—Why does he not reform *himself*?—

There have been men whom no prison could deprive of liberty; they were at ease in their own mind; while others, room where they may, are incarcerated in the deepest of dungeons; their minds are involved in horrors. The difference is in the persons, not in their accommodations. Guilt darkens the soul beyond the power of the sun's brightest beams to restore it to light. The perturbed spirit finds in

convenience the world throughout; he who carries hell in his bosom, would be miserable in heaven itself. Not that we mean to insinuate that any prison in the kingdom can be desirable, or even *truly* comfortable, as an abode; though if any might be so, Lincoln Castle bids as fair for that character as it seems possible to imagine of such a structure.

After this detail of matters, connected with the conduct and management of the gaol, say the Commissioners, possibly it may not be deemed irrelevant, before we conclude our report to observe, that Lincoln Castle is erected on a site, which, on account of its elevation and extent, was chosen by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, as a proper situation for a princely residence; that the entrance into the castle, instead of presenting the gloom, and exciting the horror, usually associated with the idea of a prison, opens a scene of uncommon cheerfulness, an area of between six and seven acres in extent, diversified in green, garden, slope, field, and orchard, where the free circulation of air promotes health, and refreshes the spirits, and the space for exercise assigned to the debtors, almost excludes the notion of restraint. From the documents delivered in to us, it appears, that your Majesty's Custos Rotulorum of the county, as well as the Grand Jury, do not omit to visit, and improve its natural advantages. We have procured, and subjoined, a plan of the whole of the area included within the castle walls, specifying the distribution of the same, and the buildings erected thereon.

The Commissioners conclude their report in these words:—

We do therefore humbly report to your Majesty, that no complaint by those who now are in custody, nor any founded or valid complaint by those who have been in custody, has been laid before us, respecting their condition and treatment in Lincoln Castle, so as to affect the character or conduct of the visiting magistrates, and that no evidence has been produced, nor have we been able to discover (with the exception of the few omissions and irregularities) that they abuse has existed, or does now exist, so as to implicate the gaoler, or impeach the conduct and management of Lincoln Gaol.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty, by

W. OSGOOD.	(L. S.)
JOHN WEYLAND, JUN.	(L. S.)
J. E. BICHER.	(L. S.)

* * This article is illustrated by an engraved plan of the castle.

An History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture; comprehending also an Account, from his own Writings, of Cesar Cæsarianus, &c. By John Sidney Hawkins, F.A.S. 8vo. pp. 270, with eleven plates. Price 18s. J. Taylor, London: 1813.

THE demands of taste and science are infinitely diversified. Not content with enjoyment, alone, the source of that enjoyment must be explored, and its history traced. But this is often very difficult; and the vanquishing of this difficulty adds greatly to the ideal consequence of any article of antiquity or *Virtu*. A statue, a column may be eminently beautiful; but to know that it once was admired by Cicero, and formed part of his villa; or that it decorated a palace of Augustus or Adrian, adds a zest to the possession of it, beyond the estimate of cursory beholders. A work of Phidias, *known* to be such, is of greater value, than the same performance, destitute of that sanction. Such is the effect of reputation! And perhaps, it is but just that uncommon skill should be thus honoured. It is a branch of the immortality conferred by the arts. It is a reward, posthumous, yet permanent, of talent, and diligence. The artist amid his exertions proposed to himself unfading renown as part of his remuneration; and beside the applauses of his countrymen and contemporaries, he anticipated those of unknown visitors and of remote posterity. Admiration to be valuable should be discriminative. It should be derived from judgment, and previous instruction. Far from spending itself on all subjects alike, it should know when to be eloquent, and when to be silent. He who praises all things equally, confers no honour on anything; he who praises nothing, is either unreasonably hard to be pleased, and may be marked as a Cynic, or has no correspondent mobility of sentiment in his mind, and may therefore be set aside as incompetent—a dolt or an idiot.

There is scarcely a man in existence who has entered the venerable cathedrals of our country, but has felt a religious awe affect him, almost instantaneously as he crossed the threshold. Whether this be the result of previous prejudice in behalf of fabrics consecrated to devotional

services;—or of recollection of ages past in which these fabrics were excessively venerated, and of so much of their history as combines into an association of ideas;—or whether there be something in the construction of these buildings which empowers them, as it were, to exercise dominion over the feelings of the soul;—whether either of these principles, or all of them acting consentaneously, overwhelm the mind, certain it is, that the antient (extensive) churches still remaining, are distinguished by the property of infusing a sensation of reverence, acting, no doubt, through the medium of sight, on the soul, itself, and restraining whatever of levity might have ruffled the worshipper's serenity of spirit.

If the power of impressing the mind with feelings correspondent to the intention of the authors of these buildings, result from their composition, proportion or style, then the enquiry by what management this effect is produced, becomes decidedly interesting. This interest includes the history of this style. It is little short of criminal, to remain ignorant of its origin and progress; whether it gradually rose by succeeding refinements to the eminence it attained; or whether it burst out suddenly in full vigour, and from the first inherited that same magical dominion which all at length allowed it.

If reduced to the dilemma of choosing our party on this question, probably, we should find in the Christian Religion itself the sources of those principles which, reduced to example in our sacred buildings, have from age to age possessed the same influence, and been felt in the same uniform direction. When the cross became the honoured emblem of the Christian persuasion, whatever assumed that figure partook of the honour paid to the emblem. Hence this form was appropriated to devotional structures, where Christian congregations assembled. It was thought so—not by the first race of Christians:—nor by those who enjoyed the miraculous gifts of the first ages, by which they vindicated their claims to the attention of their auditors, and the obedience of their converts; but by those among their successors who saw their doctrines flourish; and who desired to maintain what they deemed their *respectability* as a body, before the public of their day. Christians as a sect, displayed their zeal and ability

in the eyes of the heathen around them, whose temples, though magnificent, they reduced to desolation, and of the philosophers whose *academies* they more than rivalled, and at length reduced to silence. Christian sects as rivals to each other, supposed that in manifesting their own wealth, their own popularity and power, they humbled, or at least mortified their opponents. This emulation was no part of Christianity; it was the weakness of man, engrafted on the power of God: but hence arose lofty Cathedrals; and in following ages extensive abbeys; with all their decorations, and whatever of *scenery* they included within their walls.

If the general form of a cross was adopted by Christians from a religious motive, is it impossible that the form of particular members of Christian buildings should have been derived from religious motives also?—who does not see in the figure of a triangle a possible reference to the mystery of the Trinity?—and who does not know, that long and arduous were the controversies respecting that mystery, by which the Christian body was agitated, tormented, and divided, about the time, and somewhat previous to it, at which the oldest churches now remaining may be dated. It is too much to affirm that the orthodox adopted the triangle in token of victory; but it is credible that subsequently an importance was attached to this figure, as to that of the cross, of which it would never have partaken, had it not been distinguished as a mark of honour.

To conduct an enquiry into the origin and establishment of Gothic architecture, therefore, we should incline to divide the history of churches into periods: the first containing from the rise of Christianity to the close of the fifth or sixth century: the second including from that time to the full establishment of Popery; and the deviation into the florid Gothic, till the restoration of the antient Roman, and Grecian principles, might form the last division.

It is well known that the antient pagan temples were destitute of windows; and that the introduction of windows into Christian churches was a strong dissimilarity from them. This was necessary; because the people were excluded from the temples, whereas they were admitted into the churches. To have admitted a

congregation—a numerous congregation, into an edifice *totally dark*, would have been the height of imprudence: and the rather, as these buildings, were in all probability modelled on the forms of Jewish synagogues, and contributed to strengthen the persuasion of the Roman governors that Christians were a sect of Jews. We have no instance of an ancient synagogue remaining: and it must be confessed, that our information respecting such churches as date from the earliest period is but scanty. Yet a few of these, or repetitions of them, still existing may, contribute some, though feeble information on the subject.

Mr. Hawkins has with great propriety directed much of his attention to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem (we hope it is not so “entirely destroyed,” as to be “no longer existing,”) of which he gives a plan and other plates. It may be fairly concluded, that this church would call forth the best talents of the age in which it was constructed; yet its history as an edifice, being involved in some obscurity we cannot implicitly rely on its testimony. Chateaubriand affirms that, “the foundation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre dates at least as far back as the time of Constantine. It is probable that the church founded by Constantine has always subsisted in its present form, at least, as far as regards the walls of the structure. The mere inspection of the architecture of this building would suffice to demonstrate the truth of what I advance.” Dr. Clarke hesitates; Mr. Hawkins is more explicit; his evidence shall speak for itself:

It appears that the Mahometan prince Aaron had contracted a friendship with Charlemagne, to whom he sent a very splendid embassy, accompanying it with a multitude of valuable presents; and that in consequence of his respect for that emperor, he, in 813, permitted the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem to be rebuilt, the care of which rebuilding was accordingly committed to Thomas, patriarch of Jerusalem, who caused the structure to be re-erected on a larger scale and more magnificently than it had existed before

Constantine Monomachus, emperor of the East, caused the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem to be rebuilt, which the Saracens had destroyed at the end of the tenth century.

For these latter facts Felibien refers to Wil-

liam archbishop of Tyre, whose work occurs among the collection entitled *Gesta Dei per Francos*. Willermus, as he is there called, says, vol. i, p. 630, that he wrote his book in the year 1113; and in the same volume 631, mentioning Hequen, the caliph of Egypt, he relates, that, amongst other pernicious acts, he commanded the church of our Lord's Resurrection, which had been erected by Maximus, bishop of that city, at the command of Constantine Augustus, and afterwards repaired by Modestus, in the time of Heraclius, to be entirely demolished. By the context he evidently means the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and he adds further, that this order was sent to a person named Hyaroc, who, in consequence of it, took effectual care that the church should be pulled down to the ground, conformably to the royal command.

After the death of this caliph, his son Daphner succeeded to his throne; and he, at the request of the Roman emperor at Constantinople, surnamed Heliopolitanus, with whom he renewed a league which his father had broken, and for whom he had contracted a friendship, granted permission to the Christians for the re-erection of this church.

The Christians resident at Jerusalem were unable to raise the necessary sums for that purpose, and they were therefore necessitated to apply to Constantine Monomachus, the emperor of Constantinople, who in the meantime had succeeded to the imperial throne, for the extension of his liberality to that object. In this application they were successful, and the emperor was induced to undertake the rebuilding of the church at his own expense. Willermus adds, that at that time Nicephorus was patriarch of the church of Jerusalem; and this permission having been obtained, and the necessary expences defrayed out of the imperial treasury, that church, says he, of the Holy Resurrection which is now existing at Jerusalem, was erected in the year of our Lord 1048, fifty-one years before the deliverance of the city, and in the thirty-seventh year after the former church had been thrown down.

If then, the church now at Jerusalem dates from the time of Constantine Monomachus only, or in other words, from A. D. 1048, it never can become an instance of the style of building employed in the days of Helena, seven hundred years before. And if this were the second rebuilding of this church (the first being in 813) no dependence whatever can be placed on its testimony. This is independent of the question whether what these authors describe as *rebuilding*, was not rather *extensive repairing*, so

that the original figure, &c. of the church was preserved,—the walls and the principal ornaments being perpetuated, rather than absolutely renewed.

Baffled in our wishes to render the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem a decisive authority, we must turn to what others of less magnitude embellish that city and the country around it. The principal articles on which we desire their evidence, are—the general plan, whether a *cross*? the windows (and arches) whether *pointed*?—the pillars whether *clustered*? Bernardino shall be our authority.

Bethlehem: built by Helena; the plan questionably, cruciform; arches all circular, none pointed: no clustered pillars.

Church of the *Cenaculum*, at Jerusalem: plan not cruciform: arches all circular: no clustered pillar.

Church in the *House of Annas*; plan not cruciform: arches all circular: no clustered pillar.

Church in the *House of Caiaphas*: plan not cruciform: arches circular: no pillar.

Church of the *Ascension*: plan circular: arches circular: no clustered pillar.

Church of *St. James*: plan not cruciform: arches circular: no clustered pillars.

Church of *St. John* and *St. James*: plan not cruciform: arches circular: no pillars.

Church of the *Conception of the Virgin*: plan not cruciform: arches circular: no clustered pillars.

Church of the *Sepulchre of the Virgin*: plan not cruciform: arches circular: no clustered pillars.

On plate 41, which represents a part of this building, the appearance of a *pointed arch*; but shewn to be not so intended, by the sweep of a semi-circle in front of it; and by the following plate, in which it appears to be a circular arch *groined*.

We want now only the church built by Helena, at Hebron; but, of this we know no accurate delineation.

All these churches are shewn as antiquities, at, or near Jerusalem; and if not the original erections on the places they occupy, they have very much the air of being strictly conformable to the requisitions, the style, and the *ability* of those early ages. So far as simplicity of construction is evidence, the evidence

they afford is strong,—that before the time of Helena, no Gothic principle prevailed. We must look, then, to ages subsequent to the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the state, by Constantine, for large edifices, the plan of which, represented a cross; for pointed arches, and for clustered pillars. The same period furnishes the history of the vehement disputes on the subject of the Trinity.

Whether these remarks may contribute to distinguish what portions of the church of the Holy Sepulchre are original and what posterior—thereby reconciling M. Chateaubriand with Mr. Hawkins, is more than we can say; and, indeed, we must now return from this digression to our immediate subject.

That Euclid was acquainted with the equilateral triangle, we could have believed on less authority than Mr. H.'s figure, explaining his mode of constructing it; but, it occurs as an *arch* in no Grecian building that we know of; yet, if it did occur, in some extraordinary instance where the architect was pressed for room, it would not furnish a fair argument on the adoption of that figure generally. Was it *popular* among Christian priests, only?—we believe it was; and to them we must refer it. Mr. H. has collected proofs from various quarters that it was employed very early:—as in the Baptistery of Pisa, A.D. 1000, or 1153; in the Abbey of Clugny, A.D. 1093; in the palace of Edward the Confessor, at Westminster, the cellar of which yet remains, and in others, built before the Crusades:—the inference is demonstrable, that it was not brought from the east by the Crusaders. It is with equal impropriety, says Mr. H. referred to the Goths, strictly so called; that people destroyed; but did not build; they had no style of architecture, peculiarly their own. Yet, as all writers agree in calling it Gothic, or German (supposing the Goths to be a branch of the Germans) it seems probable, that there was some foundation for this reference. The preponderance of the power of Charlemagne, might possibly, if extensively traced throughout Europe, unravel this mystery.

In pursuing his subject Mr. H. narrates the removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople, with its effects on the arts. It impoverished Rome without enriching the new city: the works were so hurried, that they soon decayed.

The churches of this time had timber roofs. Mr. H. traces sacred buildings in Lombardy, France, England, and other countries;—he marks the destruction of former edifices to supply new erections;—the labours of the monks, personally, in constructing large works, the extent and magnificence of which were surprising;—in this they were assisted by the munificence of kings;—of which the following is an instance, in our own island. Speaking of the buildings at Glastonbury,

Malmsbury has inserted a description of a chapel constructed by the direction and at the expense of the king Ina, and consequently about the year 719, so singular as to require particular mention, and so splendid as not only apparently to surpass all former edifices in magnificence, but almost to exceed belief. He has, unfortunately, not given either the dimensions or any particulars of the form or style of this structure; but the following is the substance of his relation, which, extraordinary as it is, he doubtless found in some former writer, or among the papers and evidences belonging to the monastery of Glastonbury, because, a very few lines above, he gives his reader an assurance of his fidelity as an historian.

The same king, says this author, p. 310, also caused a chapel to be constructed of gold and silver, with ornaments and vessels in like manner of gold and silver; and placed it within a larger, for the making of which chapel he gave 2040 pounds of silver. The altar consisted of 264 pounds of gold; the cup, with the paten or dish, of 10 pounds of gold; the incense-pot, of 8 pounds, and 20 marks of gold; the candlesticks of 12 pounds and an half of silver; the books of the Gospel, of 90 pounds, and 60 marks of gold; the vessels for the water, and the other vessels of the altar, of 17 pounds of gold; the dishes of 8 pounds of gold; the vessel for the holy water, of twenty pounds of silver; and the image of our Saviour, and of St. Mary and the twelve Apostles, of 175 pounds of silver, and 38 pounds of gold. The palls for the altar and the priests' vestments were skillfully interwoven all over with gold and precious stones; and this treasure, in honour of the Virgin Mary, the king bestowed upon the monastery of Glastonbury.

Mr. H. proceeds to examine the state of architecture in the reign of Charlemagne; also among the Arabs of that period:—(He supposes the hint of the clustered column was taken from the palm-tree, growing in clusters)—he thinks England received its architectural ideas from the Continent:—he accounts for the

rapid diffusion of knowledge on such subjects among the monks, by their journeys on the concerns of their convents;—he examines some of the rules by which Gothic structures were directed; and he proves that the manner of painting on glass is not lost, by inserting recipes for making the colours, &c.

Mr. H. attributes peculiar importance to the discovery of a work of Cesar Cesarinus, a Milanese Architect, in which he explains the application of a series of triangles in composing a cathedral;—the front, and the plan. Our author censures with due severity those heedless or crafty writers who omit proper references to the works they quote; and resolving not to transgress in the most insignificant particular, he recounts the whole history of his acquaintance with this authority, and his acquisition of it: how he first heard of it, but missed the sight of it; how in vain he hunted for it all London over; how he obtained a glimpse of it in the month of January, 1806; and how he at last stumbled on a copy, at a shop where he had inquired for it two days before, without success,—but where “it had come in since.” Had he no watch about him by which to have fixed beyond controversy the hour of the day? Mr. H. on examining the history of Cesar Cesarinus finds that he was a famous architect, but a madman: he was born about 1481; he was living in 1521; but when he died is unknown. He is an incorrect writer; and his book, a Commentary on Vitruvius, is full of faults. His outlines, however, by which he illustrates his principles, have their use, and are drawn from good models of Gothic structures.

Without presuming to determine whether the power of impressing a sense of solemnity, which seems inherent in Gothic structures, be really the consequence of their well adjusted proportions, we conceive that modern professors may derive advantage from contemplating the works of those who studied this branch of architectural effect, before them; and that to encrease the popularity of these principles is to do service to art.—

We therefore transcribe some of the proportions reported by Mr. H. as having been adopted in these structures. How far the same proportion of parts, with different interior arrangements and ornaments would produce the same effects,

must be left to the experience of those who have opportunities of reducing this theory to practice.

The cathedral of Milan, consists of five naves in its length, and two across, which, one with another, are 16 cubits. The middle nave is in width 32, and so are each two of the aisles, or naves, on its sides, the whole of which side-aisles together make 64 cubits. The height of the vaulting of the middle nave is 85 cubits, and the centre naves of the arms which form the cross or transept, are of the same height. The two side naves or aisles adjoining the middle nave are 60 cubits high, and the two contiguous to the extreme wall of the building, 50. The vaulting of the cupola is in height 130 cubits, which is supported on four columns larger than the others: upon these arches the cupola rests, and is divided into eight angles. This cupola is from the ground 202 cubits.

The columns or pillars, as some choose to call them, are 52 in number, and are 46 cubits high, including the capital and base: the latter is two cubits in height, and the former 10. These columns are in girt 13 cubits, and the circumference of the base is 18; but that of the four columns which support the cupola is 15 at the capital, and at the base 22.

As few persons will, it is supposed, be inclined to take the trouble, and still fewer have the opportunity, of examining by actual measurement of any building on what proportions and principles it is founded; it has been judged expedient here to anticipate the result of such an inquiry, by stating the following circumstances:

Browne Willis, in the Preface to the second volume of his *History of the Abbies*, p. 8, has noticed that, in most of the stately abbies, the height was equal to the breadth of the body, and side-aisles;

That the steeple and towers were frequently equal in height to the length of the whole fabric, or rather the cross-aisle from north to south, as is the case in Bristol, Chester, and St. Davids;

That the cross-aisles often extended half the length of the whole fabric, as did the nave or western part, viz. from the great door at the west end to the lower great pillars that supported the steeple;

And that the side-aisles were just half the breadth and height of the nave, inasmuch that both added together exactly answered it.

Mr. H. informs us that Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, are conformable in their dimensions to the scheme preserved by *Cesarianus*. We cannot but be pleased, that the rules of proportion observed in the construction of those venerable fabrics are discovered under the

hand of an architect of no mean capacity in his profession; and who was for a time intrusted by the Milanese with the direction of the greatest ornament of their city. It may be supposed that these proportions were not fixed on *à priori*, but, that after a variety of buildings had been erected and finished, those found by experience to be most satisfactory were gradually improved, determined, and adopted, till at length they became authoritative, were communicated from professor to professor, and were deemed established laws of the art. The following remarks made by Mr. H. are extracted from a number.

The proportions of Gothic architecture, as it is called, may perhaps, however, in some instances, be found to approach nearer to those of Grecian than persons little acquainted with the subject would be inclined to suppose, or the advocates for this last-mentioned style be disposed to admit.

Vitruvius, speaking of the interior distribution of a building, says, its width should be half its length, its nave one fourth part longer than it is wide; and the three other parts will extend to the further end.....

It is needless to produce any further proofs of resemblance than to say, that in every Gothic cathedral as yet known the extent from north to south of the two transcripts, including the width of the choir, if divided into ten, as Vitruvius directs, would exactly give the distribution of the whole. Three arches form the north, and three the south transept; the other four give the breadth from one transept to the other. One division of the four being taken for each of the side-aisles of the nave, and two left for its centre walk, the complete distribution of the nave is also given. Of the proportion of one third of the whole width as the height of the columns, the cathedral of Milan is a decided instance; the two transcripts together are one hundred and ten cubits, the breadth of the choir twenty-eight, making together one hundred and thirty-eight; and the height of the column is forty-six.

It now only remains to say that the complete front of a Gothic cathedral is one large triangle; and that the principal points of the building, as—the spires on the sides, the height of the tower, of the roof, of the arches, and of the columns, are found by the intersections of a series of triangles. The whole forms the face of a pyramid, which certainly is the most permanent of all figures, and has given stability to those erections in which it has been employed. Later architects,

as Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Church, have converted these triangles into curves. That able professor has also adopted sundry of the Gothic modes of construction, which have effectually answered their purpose in contributing to the establishment of the building.

This history has lately exercised the researches of several gentlemen lovers of the arts; and as the enquiry proceeds, it is found necessary to take a more extensive view of the subject. Other writers will produce other evidence (—such is expected almost daily from the press: and for that we further reserve ourselves) but no individual can expect to illustrate the entire of the History of Gothic Architecture in a single work, or by one effort. It is no small proof of learning and skill to advance one step in a discussion so occult; and to those who are so fortunate, including the writer before us, the literary and scientific world are bound to acknowledge their obligation.

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*Londina Illustrata*, or a Collection of Plates consisting of Engravings from Original Paintings and Drawings, and Fac-Simile Copies of Scarce Prints, displaying the State of the Metropolis from the Reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution. Q. o. Part I. containing fifteen plates. Price £1 12s. W. Herbert, Lambeth: R. Wilkinson, London. [Numbers 1 to 14 are published.]

REPUBLICANISM seems to be the order of the day. Not content with that prodigious mass of literary labour which every hour ushers from the press, the literati of London look back with a mixture of veneration and cupidity on the productions of former times, and feel

An aching void in the repining breast,  
 till their shelves are decorated with some specimens of black letter, to which to point their friends, when at an afternoon's leisure they repair to "the library." All cannot acquire *unique* copies. All cannot afford two thousand, one thousand, or one hundred guineas for a single volume: yet their "desire of having, though not the sin of covetousness," as they suppose, renders them absolute paupers till it meet with gratification. Repetition is the only possible mean of allaying their misery. Hence we have modern editions of various

ancient books, not valuable, but curious; not instructive in the present arts of life, but in the tricks and stratagems, in the manners and moralities of our forefathers. Hence we have repetitions of portraits from extremely scarce originals, as well of famous men as of infamous; statesmen, and heroes, gamesters, tricksters, and *black legs*. Rarity is the merit of the original; and *jac simile* resemblance is that of the copy. Hence, too, we have portraits of the seats of the nobility and gentry, with their fashions and fancies, and we revive the memory of structures long since crumbled to dust, or dismantled to give place to others, perhaps now represented by successors. This disposition is laudable or blameable according to the choice of objects on which it spends itself; according to the extent to which it is pursued, and to the vehemence exerted in pursuit of it. It furnishes at the expence of a few shillings, what otherwise were unattainable; or if attained, would by its cost, encroach on many other enjoyments. Curiosity is no less gratified to all good purposes than if it possessed the original; though the true spirit of antiquarianism does not derive equal enjoyment, on behalf of the proprietor; or pride the same satisfaction from the complimentary envy of rivals.

While those parts of the town which pique themselves on essential politeness, are agitated with the fervour of black letter lore, it is but fair that the city of London, the seat of trade, and patriotism, should feel a kindred sensation. The antiquities of London itself, are interesting, notwithstanding the ravages of that dreadful conflagration in which perished innumerable memorials of former ages. This work, however, does not confine itself to the city, but seeks in the adjacencies also for materials suited to its purpose. Hence it presents the history of the Cross in Cheapside, and Paul's Cross, with that of Somerset House and the stately palaces which formerly crowned the river's bank, *i. e.* the Strand. We have the Banqueting House, Whitehall, St. James's Palace, as well as the Royal Exchange of Sir Thomas Gresham, and the ancient steeple (1421) of St. Michael's Cornhill. The Globe Theatre, on the Bank Side (Surrey), the Bull-baiting, Bear-baiting, and Swan, the Red Bull Theatre in Clerkenwell, and the Duke's

Theatre in Clare-market, with Rich's Theatre in Portugal-street. How far these industrious antiquaries are to be praised for condescending to recent subjects—as the Pie Powder Court of the present day, the ceremony of swearing in the Sheriffs in the Court of Exchequer, &c. must be left to the decision of their subscribers. A chequered variety results from such admission; and we trust that the moderns will accept with all humility, the honour of association with their elders, and of course, by prescription, their betters.

Nevertheless, in spite of prescription, we confess, that those who incline to doubt how far former times were better than the present, will meet no censure from us. The mention of the Bear Garden, of “two bear gardens, the *old* and the *new*,” with the practice of bear-baiting on Sundays, attended by numerous assemblies of the people, affords no great evidence of the purity of public manners.

A bear-garden on the Bankside is mentioned by one Crowley, a poet, of the reign of Henry VIII. as being at that time in existence. He informs us, that the exhibitions were on Sunday, that they drew full assemblies, and that the price of admission was then one halfpenny!

“What follie is this to keep with danger,  
A great mastive dog, and fowle ouglie bear;  
And to this end, to see them two fight,  
With terrible tearings, a full ouglie sight.  
And methinkes those men are most fools of al,  
Whose store of money is but very smal;  
And yet every SUNDAY they wil surely spend  
One penny or two, the bearward's living to mend.

At Paris garden each SUNDAY, a man shal not fail  
To find two or three hundred for the bearward's vale,

One halfpenny a piece they use for to give,  
When some have no more in their purses, I be-  
lieve;

Wel, at the last day, their conscience wil declare,  
That the poor ought to have al that they may  
spare.

If you therefore give to see a bear fight,  
Be sure God his curse upon you wil light!”

Crowley was too true a prophet; as appears from an occurrence mentioned below.

The amusement of bear-bating in England existed, however, long before the mention

here made of it. In the Northumberland household book, page 253, enumerating “al manner of rewardis customabie usede yerely to be geven by my Lorde to strangers, as players, mynstrails, or any other strangers, whatsom-ever they be,” are the following:

“Furst, my Lorde usith and accustomyth to giff yerely, the Kyng or the Queene's *Barwarde*. If they have one, when they custome to com unto hym, yerely—vj. s. viij. d.”

“Item, my Lorde usith and accustomythe to gyfe yerly, when his Lordshipe is at home, to his *barward*, when he comyth to my Lorde in Christmas, with his Lordshippe's beests, for makynge of his Lordshipe pastyme, the said xij. days—xx. s.”

It made one of the favourite amusements of the romantic age of Queen Elizabeth, and was introduced among the princely pleasures of Kenilworth in 1575.

On one of the public Sundays, in 1582, a dire accident befel the spectators. The scaffolding suddenly gave way, and multitudes of people were killed, or miserably maimed. This was looked upon as a judgment, and as such was noticed by divines, and other grave characters, in their sermons and writings. The Lord Mayor for that year (Sir Thomas Blanke) wrote on the occasion to the Lord Treasurer, “that it gave great reason to acknowledge the hand of God for breach of the Lord's Day,” and moved him to redress the same.

Little notice, however, was taken of this application; the accident was forgot, and the barbarous amusement soon followed as much as ever, Stowe assuring us, in his work, printed many years afterwards, “that for baiting of bulls and bears, they were, till that time, much frequented, namely, in Bear-gardens on the Bankside.” The commonality could not be expected to reform what had the sanction of the highest example, and the labours of the moralist were as unavailing as in the case of pugilism in the present day.

In the succeeding reign, the general introduction of the drama operated as a check to the practice, and the public taste took a turn. One of these theatres gave place to the Globe, the other remained long after. This second theatre, which retained its original name of the Bear-baiting, was rebuilt on a larger scale, about the beginning of James the First's reign; and of an octagonal form instead of round, as before; in which respect it resembled the other theatres on the Bankside.

In the reign of James I. the “Bear-garden” was under the protection of royalty, and the mastership of it made a patent place. The celebrated actor Alleyn enjoyed this lucrative post, being for several years keeper of the King's wild beasts, or master of the royal

Bear-garden, situated on the Bankside, in Southwark. The profits of this place are said by his biographer to have been immense, sometimes amounting to £500. a year; and well account for the great fortune he raised. A little before his death he sold his share and patent to his wife's father, Mr. Hinchtoe, for £580.

Bear-baiting was succeeded by a sport equally barbarous, *prize fighting*; which amused

Both the great vulgar and the small; for a long while after. It was, indeed, removed to the other side of the river; and Hockley in the Hole could boast of its princely visitors, as well as of its full courts of Clare-market butchers, and other barbarians. The writer of the account before us, brings down his history no lower than Figg and Sutton; but he might have found much later representatives of bear-garden amusements. Contrasted with such "rough manners" are the prints representing various preachings at Paul's Cross,—an open situation, the mere picture of which throws a shudder over our modern constitutions.—That must be an excellent sermon which could induce us to sit it out on a blowing 20th of March, though allowed to keep on our hats; and to add our livery gowns, as protecting surtouts; as we see was the custom of the congregation in this place.

The history of St Paul's Cross is but meagre: it contains little but what was well known by means of honest Stow: not even the exposure of the Popish images here by command of the eighth Henry, is described by the writer. That of the Cross in Cheapside is much better; and to say truth, the removal of that structure was a point of propriety, not only because it blocked up the way in the principal street of the city, becoming daily a greater thoroughfare, but because "divers people, both men, and women, hath been seen by several honest, ancient, and good inhabitants dwelling neare the place, that sundry sorts of people have by three o'clock in the morning, come barefoot to the crosse, and have kneeled downe, and said something to themselves, crossed their forehead and their breast, and so risen and making obeisance, went away, which punishment was enjoyned upon them, as a penance for some sins they had committed. Likewise, that hundreds of people have been publicly seen, in the midst of the

day, to bend their bodies to it, and put off their hats, and crosse themselves: not only as they have gone on foot by it, but divers that have rid on horseback and in coaches, have put out their heads and pulled off their hats and done reverence to it." It was pulled down May 2, 1643. It had previously suffered many insults and injuries; and does not appear to have been defended by its votaries with much wit or argument.

Among the modern subjects introduced are two views of the late *Drury Lane Theatre*—in its perfect state, and in its ruins; with a view from the Thames towards Westminster Bridge, of its destruction by fire:—also, a plan of the building. We may add, that the plans annexed to many of these subjects, are extremely useful and instructive; and we shall hereafter tread those parts of the town when occasion calls us, with a better understanding of what they once were; and a more satisfactory recollection of the edifices which formerly occupied the ground. We do not indeed possess a fancy equal to that of Baron Swedenborg, who saluted angels as he passed along Cheapside—angels visible only to himself; who moved his hat to Moses and Aaron, and many other Scripture characters, whom we should not have expected to have met with in Cornhill or Duke's-place. Yet we can behold in imagination *spectres* of cavalades, jousts, and tournaments; the strings of coaches we transform into pompous equipages, the bustling throng into spectators eager to obtain convenient places; in busy countenances, though mercantile, we can see extreme anxiety for the event of the contest, and the honour of the combatants. Or, if jostled into a restoration to time present, we discover in the youths around the genuine successors of those ancient fellows of fire and spirit, which in the character of the city apprentice are immortalized by Chaucer.

A prentis whilom dwelt in our citee,—  
At every bridle would he sing and hoppe;  
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe;  
For whan ther any riding was in CHEPE,  
Out of the shoppe thider would he lepe,  
And 'til that he had all the sight ysein,  
And danced wel, he wold not come agen.

COKE'S TALE.

In fact, Cheapside was from the earliest times, the great theatre of exhibition of

X

the splendour of our ancestors. Tilts, tournaments, and processions, rendered it one continued scene of amusement. What could the trade of the city be, which could allow of such interruptions?

The metropolis has attained its present magnitude by gradual accessions. The fields *within the city*, were first covered with houses; then the Strand, uniting London with Westminster. Now, infinite are the radii diverging in all directions, from this center of commerce, politics, and the arts. If formerly, beholders lifted up their hands in admiration, at the multitude of new erections, the boldness of those who speculated in such undertakings,—“where will they find inhabitants—where will they stop?”—what astonishment would they express could they revisit their ancient abodes! How many splendid edifices would they find dismantled, to make room for *improvements*! not a trace of them remaining, except in works like the present, announced as discoveries by the indefatigable researches of an industrious antiquary, or recalled to a prolonged existence by the *repetition* of some last copy of some old print, or the accidental discovery of a time mutilated, and long neglected drawing.

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*Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*,  
Vol. v. price 12s. 1811. Vol. vi. price 14s.  
1812. Rivingtons, London.

FROM what we have already said on the former volumes of this work, our readers are aware that we have found much amusement in it, and have attributed considerable importance to it, in several respects; but, chiefly in leading those who have occasion to study certain authors as completely as possible to a knowledge of rare editions, with which it was extremely improbable they should otherwise have been acquainted. Many historical facts, descriptive of times and manners, relating to nations and to individuals, are scattered in looks concealed from modern historians, who treat on those times; and many anecdotes of literature are *locked up* in learned works of rare occurrence, although necessary to the general history of learning and learned men. They assist in discovering truth; though truth, when discovered, as often excites our regret as our satisfaction.

Mr. Beloe has been accused of spending his time and labour in describing books unworthy of notice: this charge he meets by the following arguments, in the preface to his concluding volume.

I have seen such remarks, where I should least have expected; and I have also met with them, where I looked for nothing either wiser or better. Of those to whom I first allude, some of whom I know to be shrewd, grave and judicious observers, I would ask, whether it may not be allowed to those, who have been immersed in profounder studies, to turn aside occasionally to lighter pursuits, by way of relaxation and amusement? Whether it is not performing a useful office, to point out to those engaged in arduous employments, where the best materials may be found, and the most useful instruments procured? Whether, finally, he is to be reprobated as unworthily employed, who collects into one point of view, articles of information, which are either variously dispersed, or which must be singled out, or separated from an heterogeneous mass? I readily grant that there is no claim to taste in bringing together the Commentators upon Aristotle, no great occasion for genius in detailing an account of Canon and Civil law, and very little science in designating rare books, merely as such. But I will not concede that such a work, when performed, is not of extensive use, and, when varied by the interspersions of biographical notices and anecdotes, may not combine instruction with amusement.

Certainly the writer who composes an instructive volume must have read much and thought more; he must have obtained knowledge of various kinds, beside that of merely being able to construe a title page in a foreign tongue; and his memory must retain something beside dates and printers' names. Yet there is, it must be acknowledged, connected with the zealous Bibliomania, some danger of giving importance to trifles; and general readers will not find all that gratification in perusing, or rather consulting Mr. Beloe's fifth volume, which they will, or may derive from others, especially from articles relating to their own nation. The sixth volume will find patrons among the learned; it comprises works on the canon and civil law; accounts of foreign printers, and editions of various authors, ancient and modern, saints and sinners, of great authority in their day: but that day is over long ago.

Nevertheless, this volume contains beside a variety of incidental observations or hints, what may almost deserve the name

of a dissertation on attempts to establish the press, on an honourable scale. Such was that of Leo X. at Rome; but it failed: and such was that of our countryman Sir H. Savile at Eton, but that also failed. The press will not be forced; and if we rightly conjecture, were not the Clarendon institution supported by an almost princely income, it would not have continued its extremely useful labours to this day. We copy Mr. B.'s account of the Papal endeavours.

Eugenius the Fourth, immediately after the taking of Constantinople, founded an academy at Rome, for the reception of these illustrious fugitives. The German artists who had been dispersed, partly by the separation of the partnership between Fust and Gutenberg, and partly by the siege of Mentz, were domiciliated and protected at Rome by Pius, and by Paul the second, who encouraged them also in these honorable and useful labours, of which the proofs have before been exhibited in these volumes, in my circumstantial detail of the numerous editions of books which they printed.

Alexander the Sixth, improved and augmented the institutions of his predecessor Eugenius; he erected a mansion for the accommodation and residence of the workmen who were employed by these artists, he enriched them by regular revenues, and increased their number by the accession of learned men from all parts of Europe.

This Establishment, however promising as it was in its beginning, and afterwards improved in its progress, was found by Leo the Tenth on his accession to the papacy, in a low and exhausted condition, its funds having been ungenerously diverted to very different purposes by the ambition of Julius the Second, his immediate predecessor. This great Pontiff, however, immediately on his promotion, not only exerted himself to replace on its former footing the system which had thus been injured, but with the most liberal views, determined to augment and extend it, and to give the whole a greater degree both of splendor and utility.

For this purpose, he graciously invited professors in every science to repair to Rome, and take up their residence in his academy. He dispatched other learned men from his capital into every part of Europe [even the North of Sweden], and some from among them even into Asia,\* with the object of discovering and collecting manuscripts. The part of Leo's

correspondence with these eminent scholars, which is still extant, exhibits at the same time, the liberality of the Pope, and the earnest and equal zeal of those who were entrusted with his commissions.

The great object, however, of the Pontiff, was the improvement of Greek Literature, which hitherto, though it was flourishing in other parts of Italy, had been but little cultivated at Rome. For this purpose, he more particularly invited John Lascaris, and Marcus Musurus, to whom the revival of the Greek language is more indebted than to any other scholars, to take up their residence at Rome. Their destined employment was to superintend an academy of young Greeks whom he had also persuaded to remove to his capital, there to prosecute their studies. For their suitable and convenient accommodation, Leo purchased from the Cardinal of Sion, his mansion on the Quirinal Hill.

This institution was soon accompanied by the establishment of a press, for the specific purpose of printing Greek books, to which the Pope was probably induced by the successful labours of Zacharias Caliergus, who had, as I have in some preceding pages represented, removed, probably on the invitation of Leo, between the years 1505 and 1515, to Rome, and had already edited the works of Pindar and Theocritus in that city.

It is much to be lamented, that a printing office introduced and established under the protection of a munificent Prince, assisted by scholars the most eminent of their time, and conducted by such an artist as Caliergus, should have made so limited a progress. The exertions of this press appear from the very first commencement, to have been languid, so that no more than four books issued from it during the life of the Pontiff, and at his death it was totally extinguished. Of the causes by which this calamity was occasioned, we are entirely ignorant. It could hardly have arisen from the want of pecuniary support, as it is not to be imagined that the treasury of Leo, however it might by other means have been exhausted, would not still have afforded an adequate supply to this branch of the Royal Academy, which was so peculiarly his own, and which it was both his delight and pride to have engrafted upon the establishments of his predecessors.

The failure of this academy is still the more deeply to be regretted, as the books from the press on the Quirinal Hill which have been preserved to us, are conspicuous among the most elegant and splendid specimens of typography of the sixteenth century.

They are all at this day of very rare occurrence, and are considered among the choicest ornaments of the cabinets of the curious.

What the Pope, with his Sovereign revenues, did for Rome, Sir Henry Savile

\* Leo Africanus, the celebrated Arabian Biographer, was baptized at Rome by Leo, though he afterwards apostatised and became a Mahometan.



did for England: he sought out learned men, he caused copies to be collated, he built convenient houses, and he expended eight thousand pounds (a prodigious sum in the beginning of the seventeenth century! He died 1622) on an edition of Chrysostom: it was treacherously sent over to Paris, sheet by sheet, as worked off, by some of the under workmen, a surreptitious edition of the Father appeared with a *latin translation*, and the Frenchman's edition, which cost him no labour, became the most popular.

If the decretals and digests of canon and civil law, are of no great moment at this time—they once were *very important*—yet their execution as specimens of the typographical art, has often excited our admiration. Better paper, ink, and press-work can rarely be seen than some of them exhibit. Mr. B. adds—

Many of them also exhibit the most beautiful and perfect specimens of the vellum then used for these purposes, and, as in the conclusion of my last volume, the few observations which I made on paper appear to have been acceptable, I venture to take this opportunity of adding a little to that subject, with a few remarks upon vellum.

The invention of vellum has been usually, though erroneously ascribed to Atalus, king of Pergamos, now Bergamo, from which circumstance, according to the authority of Jerom, came the Latin word *Pergamena*. "Unde et Pergameparum nomen adhuc usque diem tradenti sibi invicem posteritati servatum est." Jerom. Epist. Select. Edit. Lanisii — Paris, 1613. From which also doubtless came the French word *Parchemin*, and our *Parchment*. But the art of writing on the skins of animals was unquestionably known long before that king of Pergamos lived, to whom the honour of this invention is given. Eumenes king of Pergamos, was contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and his motive for giving his attention to the improvement of vellum was this which follows:

The Egyptian monarch was anxiously employed in establishing and perfecting his magnificent library at Alexandria: with these feelings and views he prohibited the exportation of the papyrus from his dominions, that he might never be subject to the inconvenience of wanting paper for the multitude of scribes whom he perpetually employed to copy the manuscripts, to collect which he employed skilful emissaries in every part of the known world.

Before this period the exportation of papyrus was a very considerable article of

Egyptian commerce. This subject is discussed at great length by Count Caylus, in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Belles Lettres*, tom xxvi, p. 267. The Egyptians carried the cultivation of the papyrus to so great a degree of refinement, that they appropriated certain districts to it; thus endeavouring to secure a monopoly of the article.

I have somewhere also seen this artifice of Egyptians compared to that of the Dutch in some of their Spice Islands, who, to limit the produce, destroy whole plantations of cinnamon.

That the refined and luxurious Romans very highly improved the quality and appearance, both of vellum and paper, is unquestionable. This appears from various passages in their best authors. Ovid, writing to Rome from his place of exile, complains bitterly that his epistle must be sent plain, simple, and without the customary embellishments.

Nec te purpureo velent vaccinia nigro

Nec titulus minio nec cedro charta notetur

Nec fragiliginiz potiantur pumice frontes.

Pliny enumerates and describes eight different kinds of paper.

1. Charta Hieratica—sacred paper, used only for books of religion. From adulation of Augustus it was called Charta Augusta and Charta Livia.

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6. Charta Claudia. This was an improvement of the Charta Hieratica, which was too fine.

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There was also a paper called Macrocollum, which was of a very large size.

Of all these the Charta Claudia was the best.

It is probable, that the coarser vellum or parchment was used on one side only, and rolled up, from whence the word *Volumen*. This was doubtless made of the skins of various animals—sheep, lamb, kid, &c. more or less polished.

The finer vellum is said to have been made of the skin of a calf immaturely or still born, and necessarily much whiter and finer than parchment.

In a distant part of this volume Mr. B. resumes the subject.

But to return to the Egyptian paper.—This appears to have been in constant use

among the Greeks, Romans, and other nations of Europe, till the tenth century, when on account of the expence and labour of its fabrication, it began to decline.

The use of Ægyptian paper was succeeded, not as Salmasius and other learned men have affirmed, by the paper made of linen rags, but by the *CHARTA BOMBYCINA*, or as it is indifferently written, *BAMBYCINA* or *BAMBACINA*, ἀπὸ τοῦ βομβυκος, that is paper made of cotton. Perhaps it is not altogether unworthy of remark that the term for cotton at this day in Italy is *Bambaccio*.

It is certainly a curious fact, and corroborative of the above position, concerning the duration of the ÆGYPTIAN, and the first introduction of the COTTON paper, that of the manuscripts of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, by far the greater part are on vellum; and very few are found written on cotton paper, whilst in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and following centuries, the greater part of the manuscripts are on cotton paper, and a very few indeed upon vellum. This I learn from Montfaucon's *Palæographia Græca*. After this period the common mode of describing a manuscript was to say of it, it is written on vellum, and not on cotton paper.

The cotton paper, it is generally believed, was invented in Arabia, and from thence circulated among all the nations of Europe, with whom it undoubtedly continued in constant use, till the thirteenth century. To ascertain the precise period and the particular nation of Europe, when and among whom the use of our common paper fabricated from linen rags, first originated, was a very earnest object of research with the learned Meerman. The obligations of literature to this most distinguished scholar require not my praise; he has erected to himself in his *ORIGINES TYPOGRAPHICÆ* an enduring monument. But in order to accomplish his immediate object with respect to the history of the *Charta Lintea*, he proposed a reward of twenty-five golden ducats, or books to that value, to whoever should discover what on due examination should appear to be the most ancient manuscript or public document inscribed on paper fabricated from linen rags. These proposals were dispersed through all parts of Europe, and this little volume contains the answers which Meerman received from different learned correspondents.

The result of these enquiries seem far from conclusive, nor can this be wondered at. It surely is more than probable that at first the materials of cotton and linen might be mixed, nor can it be an easy matter to determine accurately between the one and the other. Dr. Ducarel expressly declares that he could find no person in England who would undertake to give a decided opinion upon that subject.

It appears to be an established fact that paper made of linen rags existed in the year 1308, and it is probable that the honour of the invention is due to Germany. The prize was awarded to G. Maiansius, whose indefatigable attention to the subject seems well to have deserved it.

With respect to England, the most ancient specimen of this sort of paper is ascertained to be of the year 1342, and in the reign of Edward III. but there are many manuscripts in this country unquestionably of the fourteenth century.....

It does not appear that there was any other manufacture of paper except of the brown and coarsest kind in this country before the year 1690, till which period Anderson in his *History of Commerce*, informs us, that we paid to France no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds annually for paper.

Now, we cannot but wish that Mr. B. had attended to the practical distinction between vellum and parchment, before he had condemned Jerom. The probability is, that only *one side* of the skin was at first used as vellum, to receive the writing. [Dr. Buchanan's Ancient Syrian MSS. brought from India are so inscribed.] —But Attalus caused his parchments to be dressed, so as to receive writing *on both sides*; while also from motives of economy, he used skins of animals, not before dressed for that purpose. The distinction is known by the dealers; as is the kind called *abortive vellum*. Early in the eighteenth century England imported great quantities of paper from Holland. Till the breaking out of the revolutionary war, we received our best copper plate paper from France; and even now our engravers continue to wish for it. Notwithstanding which, our writing and letter-press papers are confessedly the most beautiful that are made.

It is not because we are not interested in whatever relates to those learned men from whom is derived our acquaintance with the Greek language, or those who under less powerful protection assisted in keeping alive the Hebrew among Christians, that we pass by the many curious notices of ingenious foreigners and their works which occur in this volume; but because we must include our report on both volumes in one article.

The fugitive poetry of English writers forms a prominent article in the sixth volume. In perusing those extracts which Mr. B. has selected, we watch the har-

did for England: he sought out learned men, he caused copies to be collated, he built convenient houses, and he expended eight thousand pounds (a prodigious sum in the beginning of the seventeenth century! He died 1622) on an edition of Chrysostom: it was treacherously sent over to Paris, sheet by sheet, as worked off, by some of the under workmen, a surreptitious edition of the Father appeared with a *latin translation*, and the Frenchman's edition, which cost him no labour, became the most popular.

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But to return to the Egyptian paper.—This appears to have been in constant use

among the Greeks, Romans, and other nations of Europe, till the tenth century, when on account of the expence and labour of its fabrication, it began to decline.

The use of Ægyptian paper was succeeded, not as Salmassius and other learned men have affirmed, by the paper made of linen rags, but by the *CHARTA BOMBYCINA*, or as it is indifferently written, *BAMBYCINA* or *BAMBACINA*, ἀπὸ τοῦ βομβύκος, that is paper made of cotton. Perhaps it is not altogether unworthy of remark that the term for cotton at this day in Italy is *Bambaccio*.

It is certainly a curious fact, and corroborative of the above position, concerning the duration of the ÆGYPTIAN, and the first introduction of the COTTON paper, that of the manuscripts of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, by far the greater part are on vellum; and very few are found written on cotton paper, whilst in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and following centuries, the greater part of the manuscripts are on cotton paper, and a very few indeed upon vellum. This I learn from Montfaucon's *Palæographia Græca*. After this period the common mode of describing a manuscript was to say of it, it is written on vellum, and not on cotton paper.

The cotton paper, it is generally believed, was invented in Arabia, and from thence circulated among all the nations of Europe, with whom it undoubtedly continued in constant use, till the thirteenth century. To ascertain the precise period and the particular nation of Europe, when and among whom the use of our common paper fabricated from linen rags, first originated, was a very earnest object of research with the learned Meerman. The obligations of literature to this most distinguished scholar require not my praise; he has erected to himself in his *ORIGINES TYPOGRAPHICÆ* an enduring monument. But in order to accomplish his immediate object with respect to the history of the *Charta Lintea*, he proposed a reward of twenty-five golden ducats, or books to that value, to whoever should discover what on due examination should appear to be the most ancient manuscript or public document inscribed on paper fabricated from linen rags. These proposals were dispersed through all parts of Europe, and this little volume contains the answers which Meerman received from different learned correspondents.

The result of these enquiries seem far from conclusive, nor can this be wondered at. It surely is more than probable that at first the materials of cotton and linen might be mixed, nor can it be an easy matter to determine accurately between the one and the other. Dr. Ducarel expressly declares that he could find no person in England who would undertake to give a decided opinion upon that subject.

It appears to be an established fact that paper made of linen rags existed in the year 1308, and it is probable that the honour of the invention is due to Germany. The prize was awarded to G. Maianusius, whose indefatigable attention to the subject seems well to have deserved it.

With respect to England, the most ancient specimen of this sort of paper is ascertained to be of the year 1342, and in the reign of Edward III. but there are many manuscripts in this country unquestionably of the fourteenth century. ....

It does not appear that there was any other manufacture of paper except of the brown and coarsest kind in this country before the year 1690, till which period Anderson in his *History of Commerce*, informs us, that we paid to France no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds annually for paper.

Now, we cannot but wish that Mr. B. had attended to the practical distinction between vellum and parchment, before he had condemned Jerom. The probability is, that only *one side* of the skin was at first used as vellum, to receive the writing. [Dr. Buchanan's *Ancient Syrian MSS.* brought from India are so inscribed.] —But Attalus caused his parchments to be dressed, so as to receive writing *on both sides*; while also from motives of economy, he used skins of animals, not before dressed for that purpose. The distinction is known by the dealers; as is the kind called *abortive vellum*. Early in the eighteenth century England imported great quantities of paper from Holland. Till the breaking out of the revolutionary war, we received our best copper plate paper from France; and even now our engravers continue to wish for it. Notwithstanding which, our writing and letter-press papers are confessedly the most beautiful that are made.

It is not because we are not interested in whatever relates to those learned men from whom is derived our acquaintance with the Greek language, or those who under less powerful protection assisted in keeping alive the Hebrew among Christians, that we pass by the many curious notices of ingenious foreigners and their works which occur in this volume; but because we must include our report on both volumes in one article.

The fugitive poetry of English writers forms a prominent article in the sixth volume. In perusing those extracts which Mr. B. has selected, we watch the har-

mony of our language in conjunction with the turn of thought and habit of expression. Robert Greene was certainly an ingenious writer. As a specimen of his versification we refer to his imitation of Anacreon, which can hardly escape being compared by the reader with a more modern performance. [Vide page 460 of the present volume.]

Under the title of "Poetical Extracts from various uncommon books," Mr. B. presents an assortment from the commendatory verses addressed by friends to their authors. Many of them are curious as effusions of no ordinary poets. On such occasions, whoever could handle a pen, directed it to eulogize the favoured author; and might they be believed, there is scarcely an excellence which the books they commended did not contain. But sometimes they describe the temper or manners of the times, and the more forcibly because they are not the exercises of writers by profession castigating prevailing absurdities, but of intelligent men availing themselves of their understanding and observation.

In proof of this, we adduce an instance from Bulwer's Artificial Changeling,

TO THE LEARNED AUTHOR ON HIS BOOK.

While franticke we steere our phantastick wit  
To what is foreign only, not whats fit,  
And our exoticke wardrobe only prize  
Not for the garments sake, but the disguise,  
Shifting still round till we ourselves restore  
To weare what misbecame ten yeeres before,  
Your prudence all that while forbore our cure,  
And though you disallowd you could endure,  
Because it oft grows lesse injurious far  
To side with small faulces than be singular,  
Untill this leprous folly practise had  
On nature's selfe to mend it into bad,  
And would unlearne Creations antient rode,  
And change her genuine births to births i' th' mode.

While the hagge midwife models every part,  
Not by the guide but wanderings of her art,  
Wreathing the waxen limbs till they confesse  
A shape not meant by nature but the dresse,  
Tempring that yielding scull till shere be known  
To spoile the child's braine to delight her own.  
And the arched breast to grasping swaths betrayd  
Doth prove confinement which was mansion made,

Where the pent heart and lungs close ribs invest,  
Not to be guarded but to be oppress;  
The narrowed ioints their single span allowed  
Grate parts gainst parts, and bowels bowels crowd

Till all their strengthened functions faile and ly  
Lost in imaginary decency,  
When all the advantage purchased by the feat  
Is that they slender dye, and perish neat.  
These and their like are thy judicious hate,  
Yet are they not thy satyr but debate,  
To combat which thou dost tame weapons chuse,  
Desyning to convince more than accuse.  
All thy artillery is sober art,  
To heale the wound, and not offend the part.  
If any have unbosomed error so,  
To hatch it still though thou the danger shew,  
At their own peril bee't; they pity find  
Who lose their eyes, but not who will be blind.

PHILOSOPHUS, M. D.

These verses prove that in the days of the writer, a barbarous fashion commanded tight lacing, and stiff confinement. Sorry we are that the practice is not unknown in the present day; though happily our infants are much relieved from the unnatural imprisonment of former times. Our younger females are, however, again screwed up into insect shaped waists, and suffer the distortion-producing steel to render them miserable by introducing disorders, the burden and distress of future life. If nature had thought such stiffeners necessary, she would have contrived to supply the deficiency by a bone, or other ingenious device.

Mr. B. makes the following remarks in pursuit of his object.

I have often been of opinion, that a curious volume might be compiled of the fugitive poetical pieces of men eminent in various branches of learning and science, but not known or distinguished as poets. It is pleasing to see the grave philosopher, profound scholar, and subtile critic, descend from their lofty stations, to cull a few transient flowers in the gardens of the muses. I do not think it unbecoming in itself, or incompatible with my plan, to gather such as may happen to cross my way, and present them to my readers.

To this we beg leave to add that, there still remain to be consulted the verses inserted on prints; not merely under portraits, which too often repeat the same thought,—that the true portrait of the author is in his book, &c.—but such as have been published on congratulatory occasions: or such as contain more diversified fancies. The French have a prodigious variety of them; many of which are highly amusing; some of those in honour of the *Grand Monarque*, cannot fail of exciting a sensation much stronger than a smile.



Among our national poetry no class is more strongly distinguished than our sea-songs. They are too, we believe, exclusively British; for we have never heard in France or in Italy, the populace entertained with the description of a sea-life—the joys of a can of grog—the bustle of a sea-fight—the death of a popular admiral, &c. The song to the Virgin, though affecting, is, from its very pathos, the reverse of enjoyment on an element understood to be our own. Perhaps, our modern song-writers have studied this department to advantage: how former poets wrote we have inserted an instance, p. 460.

We now add a specimen of a very different description, and with it conclude our notice of the poetry. The immediate occasion of it is the resolution of a heroine and her friend, who are about to take the veil.

The Song or Hymn which follows, seems well worth preserving.

## 1

To secret walks, to silent shades,  
To places where no voice invades  
The air, but what's created by  
Their own retired society,  
Slowly these blooming nymphs we bring,  
To wither out their fragrant spring;  
For those sweet odors lovers pine,  
Where beauty doth but vainly shine.

## CHORUS.

Where nature's wealth, and art's assisting cost,  
Both in the beams of distant hope are lost.

## 2.

To cloysters where cold damps destroy  
The busie thoughts of bridal joy;  
To vows whose harsh events must be  
Uncoupled cold virginities;  
To pensive prayers, where heaven appears  
Through the pale cloud of private tears;  
These captive virgins we must leave,  
Till freedom they from death receive.

## CHORUS.

Only in this remote conclusion blest,  
This vale of tears leads to eternal rest.

## 3.

Then since that such a choice as theirs,  
Which stiles them the undoubted heirs  
To heaven, 'twere sinful to repent,  
Here may they live till beauty, spent  
In a religious life, prepare  
Them with their fellow saints to share  
Celestial joys, for whose desire  
They freely from the world retire.

## CHORUS.

Go then, and rest in blessed peace, while we  
Deplore the loss of such society.

A very interesting chapter of this volume is formed by descriptions of books principally referring to early voyages and travels of our countrymen. We could have been glad to have seen additional extracts from these, partly to do justice to our first discoverers; partly to witness what were the first impressions they received from those novelties which they saw, and to compare their descriptions with what we now know to be the facts. Davis, the navigator, who gave name to the straits in North America, affords Mr. B. a considerable extract, from which we insert the conclusion.

"Departing from Dartmouth, through Gods merciful favour, I arrived to the place of fishing, and there, according to my direction, I left the ships to follow that business, taking their faithful promise not to depart untill my returne vnto them, which shoulde bee in the fine of August; and so in the barke I proceeded for the discovery, but after my departure, in sixteene dayes, the shippes had finished their voyage, and so presently departed for England, without regard of their promise, my selfe not distrusting any such hard measure, proceeded in the discouerie, and following my course in the free and open sea, betweene north and nor west, to the latitude of sixtie-seven degrees, and there I might see America, west from me, and Desolation east; then when I saw the land of both sides, I began to distrust that it would proove but a gulf, notwithstanding desirous to knowe the full certaintye, I proceeded, and in sixtie-eight degrees the passage enlarged, so that I could not see the western shore: thus I continued to the latitude of seuentie-five degrees, in a great sea, free from yse, coasting the western shore of Desolation; the people came continually rowing out vnto me in their canoas, twenty, forty, and one hundred at a time, and would giue me fische dried, samon, samon peale, cod, caplin, lumpe, stone base and such like, besides diners kindes of birdes, as portrig, fwant, gulls, sea birdes, and other kindes of fleshe. I still laboured by signes to know from them what they knew of any sea towards the north: they still made signes of a great sea, as we vnderstood them; then I departed from the coast, thinking to discover the north parts of America, and after I had sayled towards the west neere fortie leagues, I fell vpon a great bancke of yse; the winde being north, and blew much, I was constrained to coast the same towards south, not seeing any shore west from me,

neither was there any use towards the north, but a great sea, free, large, very salt, and blue, and of unsearchable depth. So coasting towards the south, I came to the place, where I left the shippes to fishe, but found them not. Then being forsaken and left in this distresse, referring myselfe to the mercifull providence of God, shaped my course for England, and vnhoped for of any, God alone releiving me, I arrived at Darunouth. By this last discoverie, it seemed most manifest, that the passage was free, and without impediment, towards the north, but by reason of the Spanishe fleet, and unfortunate time of master secretaries death, the voyage was omitted, and neuer sithens attempted. The cause why I use this particular relation of all my proceedings for this discovery, is to stay this objection, why hath not Davis discovered this passage, being thrise that wayes employed. How far I proceeded, and in what fourme this discovery lieth, doth not appeare vpon the globe, which master Sanderson, to his verie great charge, hath published, whose labouring indenour for the good of his countrie deserueth great fauour and commendations. Made by master Emery Mullineux, a man well qualified, of a good judgment, and verie expert in many excellent practises, in my selfe being the onely meane with master Sanderson to employ master Mullineux therein, whereby he is now growne to a most exquisite perfection."

It is much to be lamented that no account of this eminent personage is to be found in any of our biographical collections.

The above extract may appear somewhat too long, but it is very curious in itself, and I never saw but one copy of the book, which is now, I believe, in the possession of Mr. Wilbraham.

Not only has a man who had boldly plowed unknown waters a right to be heard by posterity, but his testimony as to the productions of the country, their plenty, and the great number of inhabitants is extremely curious, and utterly unlike from what those northern latitudes now offer. A fleet of a hundred canoes, or forty at a time, would be an uncommon sight in any part of the space represented on our maps by Davis's Straights, or Desolation Island. In fact, some of our modern geographers have thought proper to discard the whole discovery, and consider the locality assigned to it as "parts unknown." Perhaps they would have refrained from this, had they had the narrative before them.

This then may stand as one instance of the advantages attending researches like those which have so long engaged Mr.

Beloe. Doubtless others equally striking may be elicited on geographical or other subjects. There are few things more pleasing than the power of attributing inventions, discoveries, or other ingenuities to their right authors; and this is often more effectually obtained from incidental mention by contemporary authors, than by any other means. It needs no proof that such testimony can only be obtained by a close acquaintance with old books, and a careful collation of their contents. In such labours Mr. Beloe's industry has obtained him an eminent situation, and we doubt not but his merits will be adequately appreciated by the learned.

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*An Introduction to Practical Arithmetic;* wherein Solutions by cancelling are more generally adopted than they have hitherto been. By G. J. Aylmer. Forsyth, London, 1812.

We merely mention this work in order to give an opportunity to those schoolmasters, who devote themselves to the studies of their profession, to become acquainted with it; and to form their own opinion on it. It has cost the author great labour, and has some novelty; though not, as we perceive, of that kind which may justly claim the honour due to invention. The device of *cancelling*, mentioned in the title-page, is ingenious: but requires great attention and good judgment in practice.

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*A Grammar of the English Language.* By John Grant, M. A. 12mo. Sherwood and Co. London, 1813.

There is a spirit of disquisition in this performance which gives us pleasure. The principles laid down by the author are defended by him with considerable address, and arguments deserving attention. In his notes he points out many errors in grammatical works best approved among us; and, it appears from his preface that he does not expect to avoid giving some offence, and sustaining some rebuke for his freedom. Without taking on ourselves to answer for the propriety of every word in the volume,—to enable us to do that, would require a labour of perusal out of our power to allot to it;—we must acknowledge that, so far as we have examined it, it appears well entitled to attention; especially from professional men.

*A View of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland*, in the Summer and Autumn of 1812. By J. Gamble, Esq. 8vo. Pp. 406. Price 10s. 6d. Cradock and Joy, London: 1813.

When this gentleman presented himself formerly to our acquaintance,\* we marked him as 'a jolly dog of a traveller,' who by journeying on foot, saw much more of the country and people of Ireland than those who employ four wheels. We advised him too, to suppress *some things* of a particular cast, on which we are sorry to say, he had then, and has now, enlarged at the expense of his judgement. His book would have been much better, had it been much smaller. Where is the (good) policy, in circulating tales and stories of what happened during a period of public commotion?—The sooner all such turbulencies with their distresses are forgotten, the better. We almost suspect the patriotism of the man who can find in his heart to revive and record them. All such ditties and discords we pass over, heartily wishing, that Mr. Gamble had confined himself to his own observations, and his own experience; to what he saw of the *present state* of Ireland, what he thinks of the *present disposition* of the Irish, and what he advises for the benefit of that country, and its population.

Not that we unreservedly subscribe to this gentleman's inferences. His remarks comprize good sense, confusedly mingled with inconsistency. His statements may be true, but his consequences are often fallacious. He is evidence; but he is not counsel. Cold blooded reviewers may perhaps envy him, as a traveller, but they cannot praise him as a writer. He describes himself in his preface, as being "remarkably short sighted,"—as capable of taking "little share in the business or amusements of life, and while feeble is the light that shines on the present, I have, says he, the past to remember, and the future to apprehend." The man who fears loss of sight, does well to enjoy it while he may; and though we should suppose a pair of good eyes were very necessary for a traveller, and certainly for a traveller in Ireland, yet there are things which half an eye may see, if fa-

voured by opportunity, that otherwise must remain unknown to the most lynx-eyed observer.

We formerly derived from Mr. G.'s descriptions, information on the life and manners of the citizens of Dublin; we shall now meet him at once in the country, the mountains, and the wilds. It is the best part of his performance.

His opinion of the clergy is highly favourable. He writes from Strabane, in the diocese of Derry.

It is but justice here to mention, (and my opinion may be allowed to have some weight, for it cannot be suspected of partiality) that as far as my observations extend, the clergy of the Established Church in the North of Ireland are a virtuous, charitable and useful body of men. In many parts they are almost the only resident gentry, and diffuse, by their example, and that of their families, a spirit of order, decorum, and gentleness in their neighbourhood. In collecting their tithes they rarely go to the extent that the law allows them, and in letting their glebes they give an example which it would be to the credit of other landlords to follow. I am persuaded that depriving the clergy of their tithes, would injure the community rather than benefit it. Leases are given at present for a very short number of years, and the moment the actual ones were expired a much larger tenth, (if I may be allowed the expression,) would, I am persuaded, be taken by the landlord than ever was by the rector. Yet, on the other hand, it is not to be denied, that few measures would be more gratifying to public feeling in Ireland, than an abandonment or a modification of the system of tithes.

Not less satisfactory is our author's testimony to the good conduct of the English military; we transcribe it for the gratification of our readers; and with intention to preserve it.

The conduct of the English militia in Ireland as far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, has been in the highest degree correct and exemplary. They have displayed a gentleness of demeanour, and disposition to conciliation, not more honourable to themselves, than creditable to their officers.

What the people are at home, is certainly of at least equal consequence, with what they are abroad. Mr. G.'s narration has every appearance of correctness.

The people with whom I am are Presbyterians. They are industrious and wealthy. Their house is what a farm house ought to be, comfortable and neat, without finery or

\* Panorama, Vol. X. p. 795.

fashion. It is situated in a most dreary country, and may be said to be on the very verge of civilization in this quarter. Before my windows rise the immense mountains, which separate the county of Tyrone from the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh. The appearance of these mountains, though gloomy and forlorn, is not uninteresting. They are covered with a sort of brown heath, interspersed with scanty green rushes, and scantier blades of green grass. They are such scenes as Ossian would love to describe, and probably many of his heroes did tread those heaths over which the wind now passes in mournful gusts, and moves in melancholy unison with the memory of years that are gone.

For an extent of several miles forward, there are only a few cabins inhabited by the herdsmen of my friend. They are called shepherds, but *heu quantum mutati ab illis*, which the imagination pictures. This is no Arcadia. The shepherd's life in these mountains has little embellishment—little for poetry, or fancy, to exercise itself on. Here is no bright sun, no verdant mead, or daisied bank for love to repose on—no sound of pastoral music, or rustic pipe to beguile care, and gladden the sorrowing heart. Life, like the mountains which sustain it, like the wind which howls over them, like the mists which ever rest upon them, and now come slowly down in thick and drizzling rain, is solemn and lugubrious. Yet, the herdsmen have a kind of song or chaunt, as they bring their cattle home, which, were it not for the indistinct ideas one attaches to shepherds and their flocks, would not be unpleasant.

These mountains are inhabited entirely by Catholics. In ancient times they were the asylum of those unfortunate people, and they were not dispossessed of them, probably, because no other people would live in them. In these mountains, therefore, we meet with a people purely Irish, professing what may be well called the Irish religion, and retaining most of the old Irish customs, usages, opinions, and prejudices. I hold long conversations with them, as I meet them on the roads, or sit with them in their own houses. Hardly a day has passed since my arrival, that I have not walked from eight to ten miles, and either address, or am addressed by, every person I meet. In almost every instance, I have been impressed with their singular acuteness of intellect, and extensive information of what is passing in the world.

I have passed my time, (not unpleasantly passed it), between the kitchen and parlour of my friend's house. I do not say that there never was a merrier kitchen; but certainly it was a very merry, a very noisy, and at the last, a very musical one.

In the forenoon it was occupied by the churn—my host makes great quantities of

butter for sale; it is, therefore, an immense one, and so is the churn staff. This latter is made of the mountain ash, or rowan tree as it is commonly called.

After the churning was finished, the servants and labourers were set down to their dinner at the kitchen table. They had a most abundant one. It consisted of milk, butter, potatoes, and greens, pounded together, and oaten cake. This is Wednesday, or else, in addition to the milk and butter, they would have had bacon, or hung beef. Wednesdays and Fridays are perpetual fasts of the church of Rome, and no luxury or dainty could tempt the poor Irish peasant to eat flesh-meat, on either of those days, or during the whole course of Lent. Admirable forbearance! when the hardship of his situation is considered; and admirable must the religion be which so strongly inculcates it. Let others talk of the doctrines of the church of Rome, I love it for its observance of Lent.

As soon as the kitchen was cleaned up after tea, the maids sat down to their wheels—the fire was, if possible, made more blazing, and the fireplace more cleanly swept. I seated myself in a corner, and pretended to fall asleep. The maiden's song makes the hum of the wheel an instrument of wild music, and I wished that it should flow free and unconstrained.

I continued sleeping, and the spinners continued singing for several hours. To say that I was gratified, would be saying little. I was delighted. I was rivetted as it were by a spell, and regretted when a summons to supper, (a day-light supper, and soon finished, as I write this after it) compelled me to waken. I do not deny, however, but that a part of the pleasure I received, may have depended on my being well acquainted with the tunes.

Yet, I think it impossible but that the simple pathos, and melancholy wildness of Irish music, even when first heard, must find their way to the heart of every person of sensibility. To me there are times when its plaintive wailings seem scarcely human, and resemble rather the noise of the wind, mournfully complaining through the vallies, or the subdued sounds of murder and woe, as fancy forms them, when in dreams we wander alone, and at midnight, on some waste heath.

Our author then proceeds to censure Sir John Stevenson and Mr. Bunting for refining Irish music; but whether he well understood their object is doubtful.

We have seen the life led by the more substantial farmers; that of the peasantry is equally well entitled to notice. Whether it follows, as a matter of course, that because the Israelites in a warmer climate, were enabled by onions and garlic to en-

endure the heavy tasks imposed on them, therefore onions and garlic enable Irish constitutions to endure the inconveniences of a moist climate, may, by some, be thought questionable; but not more than the assertion that nature kindly extends her hand to the Irish peasant, with a noggin of whiskey in it.

I walked this morning to the little town (as it is called) of Minecherin. It is situated in the very heart of the mountain, and, at a little distance, might be taken for a part of it. It consists of twenty or thirty little cabins. To each of these are attached a few acres of land—a portion is a potatoe garden, and the remainder gives grass for a cow, and produces a little oats. To an Englishman nothing would seem more wretched than the situation of these cabins. The ground on which they stand is half-reclaimed bog, and heaps of manure are piled and scattered round them, which render entrance a matter of considerable difficulty. Nor does the state of the interior appear to make amends for the exterior. In mid-day the darkness of midnight rests upon it. The chimney is seldom so well constructed as to carry away the smoke, through which some women, blear-eyed, shrivelled, and blackened, seated on their three-legged stools, like so many Sybils in the act of prophecy, gradually become visible. A cow, a calf, and a pig, generally fill up the back ground. The appearance of the furniture corresponds with that of the inhabitants—a few earthen vessels, tin porringers, and wooden noggins on the dresser, two or three stools around the fire, and a bed or beds, covered by a coarse and black rug, make up the whole of it.

Neither they nor their immediate fathers, ever knew a better way of living.

The bogs on which (in which I should rather say) they live, give them plenty of turf. The poorest man has (if it is not his own fault) an inexhaustible abundance of firing. Chilled, and as it were impregnated, with the damp and moisture of his mountains, even the smoke of his cabin gives him pleasure. He is not a creature who lives in a medium way, nor is he, perhaps, the more to be pitied on that account. He has the rapid alternation of heat and cold, of drought and moisture, and if he is often chilled and drenched during the day, has a more exquisite relish for the fire during the night, and when he is dried and baked, as it were in an oven, he returns again with cheerfulness to the open air.

His food is simple; but he has it in abundance, it is wholesome food likewise. Vegetables and milk, potatoes, butter, onions, and oaten-bread. Onions and garlic are of a most cordial nature. These vegetables com-

posed part of the diet which enabled the Israelites to endure, in a warm climate, the heavy tasks imposed upon them by their Egyptian masters. They were likewise eaten by the Roman farmers to repair the waste of their strength, by the toils of harvest. When, notwithstanding their cordial properties, he feels uneasy sensations in his stomach, from the acrescent qualities of his food, nature kindly extends her hand to him, with a medicine drawn from his own mountains—a medicine which he does not take reluctantly, but readily and cheerfully—whiskey—which, when not drank to excess, is as well suited to his temperament and necessities, as wine is to a Frenchman's, or ale to an Englishman's.

Constant intercourse with the cattle, sharing with them his room and his roof, gives him health to enjoy life. Nature, which made man and those animals equally necessary to each other, has kindly prevented any inconvenience from their living together. On the contrary, to repay him for affording them shelter, she has done more. She has endowed them with the power of destroying the effects of marsh exhalations, and of preventing fever.

To these must be added the enjoyments of the tobacco pipe; and then the Irish peasant is great as a king.

But, in these wild abodes, there are other circumstances not equally pleasing. Superstition and ignorance, uncontrolled passions, with their accompaniments. We do not mean here to expatiate on these; they are not peculiar to Ireland, but they form in combination with the natural kindness of an Irishman's heart, a singular medley, which we hope and trust, is improving in power and effect, on the better side. We shall never cease from urging the higher ranks to study *practically* the welfare and prosperity of their inferiors; and knowing, as we do, the predilection of the lower class for legal contention and strife, we heartily recommend the example set by the present Marquis of Abercorn, to the whole of the privileged order. "He will not allow them, under any circumstances, to go to law with each other, but dedicates two mornings in the week, to hearing their complaints and deciding between them." Now this is truly patriarchal; and having described by Mr. G's assistance, the condition of the farmer, and of the peasant, we close the book in great satisfaction with this highly laudable trait of benevolence in the noble



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 Tableau de la Littérature Française.

A Picture of French Literature during the Eighteenth Century. 8vo. pp. 196. Paris. Reprinted for Colburn, London, 1813.

Whether Literature be really that powerful engine in the direction of public opinion, that some suppose, is a question of much greater moment than it appears to be at first sight. If it have no influence on the mind—then, to attempt to direct it beneficially is nugatory; if it be powerfully operative, then to neglect it, or to suffer it to take a wrong course, is criminal, especially on questions of policy. There have been statesmen who boldly set the press at defiance; they, no doubt, prided themselves on their rectitude of intention, and correctness of conduct. But they did not in the end find their consciousness of good intention a security against the shafts of malice, or the insinuations of party. To judge from the precautions taken by others, the press is in the highest degree dangerous, because powerful; and to suffer it to be directed at the pleasure of the public, or of individuals, is to throw the reins on the neck of licentiousness, and to hazard not merely the respect due to government, but government itself.

Not only individuals but nations have taken different sides on this question. The effects of free communication with the public were so powerfully felt at the time of the reformation from Popery, that the liberty, or the controul, of the press became opposite principles, distinguishing the Reformed or Protestants, and the Catholics. The same disposition has continued. The Protestants boast of a free press: the Catholics boast of preventing mischief by an inspected press. Free states affirm that much of their freedom is owing to literary labour. Despotic governments affirm that they, by their jealousies, avert much evil. Perhaps both may have a certain portion of truth on their side. Where principles and proceedings are freely canvassed, it is natural to suppose from the general talents of the human mind, that many excellent suggestions will be adduced on subjects private or public. In such countries knowledge is not so restricted to official agents, that they alone are adequate to discuss a question, or too wise to receive instruction from unofficial sources.

Whereas that people which has worn the shackles of prejudice or of fear, is almost certain to be misled whenever those shackles shall be displaced, especially if by sudden violence.

Habit is often more powerful than original nature. The habit of considering a subject on all sides, renders the party much less liable to deception from instantaneous causes, or interested declamations, than he otherwise would be. Whereas, he who has been accustomed to repose his confidence on authority, whenever that authority is shaken, transfers his dependence to its opponent. The same excessive deference and obedience now waits on the new master. Let him be violent, obedience is violent also; let him be ridiculous, obedience is also ridiculous, equally blind, and equally forward in either case.

We have seen these ideas realized in the different conduct of the English and French people. The French were tied and bound; suddenly they burst their bands, and rioted in licentiousness. It is asked to what was this owing? The world has thought that the literati of France were among the prime movers of this revolt: but the writer before us thinks that the literati did no more than follow the bias of the public mind; that instead of leading or impelling it, they were simply the great organs which announced the sentiments of the body politic. That the seeds of the French revolution were sown long before the writers whose names are most notorious were born, is undeniable. Louis XIV. by his ambition and ostentation; the Regent duke of Orleans, by his vices, Louis XV. by his abandoned manners, begun and promoted the fermentation which silently leavened the convictions of their subjects. But, we cannot acquiesce in the conclusions of this writer, that Voltaire, D'Alembert, Diderot, &c. were innocent of any share in the monstrous production. That they did not know exactly the properties of the serpent they were hatching, may be admitted; for, who did know them? but that they expected a serpent, and a deadly one too, is, in our opinion a truth, not easily to be shaken.

It were injustice to deny that France produced great men, under the reign of Louis XIV., but many of them died before him, without leaving successors equal to themselves. Much as he affected

exact regularity of manners, he was himself an instance of irregularity. He violated the dictates of honour in forcing his bastards into the ranks of the nobility. In his palace, his children, their favourites, their companions concealed their wildnesses from the feeble old man; but they could not prevent their consequences. Every thing there was concealment: the whole court was a masquerade. The very gods and demi-gods of poetry, then indispensably popular, innocent enough, as it might be thought, because no-beings, are charged by this writer with vitiating the taste and the morals of those who patronized them. "They adopted gods, which were not our's, manners to which we were strangers, while they banished every recollection that was truly French, to transport themselves into the recollections of antiquity. The impressions and the inspirations of actual life were repelled; while models of antiquity were either copied or travestied." This imitation intermingled a character of pedantry, absolutely contrary to truth; and by degrees formed an amalgam, the prevalence of which has been felt ever since. It is still retained in poetry, in French lyric poetry, especially; which is nothing without the intervention of the gods of paganism, to direct the events of life. Can this be true poetry? The author makes strong efforts to exculpate Voltaire from the charges brought against him, of having intentionally debauched the public taste, and purposely promoted that mode of sneering at sacred principles, which defied all possibility of an answer, because it contained no argument.

Doubtless, says he, nature had endowed Voltaire, with the most astonishing faculties; doubtless, such a strength of mind was not entirely the result of education and circumstances; nevertheless, might it not be possible to shew that this talent was constantly directed by the opinion of the time being, and that the necessity of succeeding, and of pleasing, in order to success,—the *primum mobile* of almost all writers,—was the guide of Voltaire in every moment of his life. But then, nobody was more ready than he was to yield to such impressions; his genius presents, as it appears to us, the singular phenomenon of a man most generally deprived of that mental faculty called reflection, and at the same time exercising in the highest degree, the faculty of feeling and expressing his feel-

ings with wonderful vivacity. That without doubt was the cause of his success, and of his errors. This manner of contemplating every thing under a single point of view, and of yielding to the instant impression produced by an object, without thinking of those which might be produced by it under other circumstances, multiplied the contradictions of Voltaire, misled him often from justice and reason, injured the plans of his works, and violated their complete unity.

The great misfortune of Voltaire, as of Louis XIV., was that of being too successful at first. He too soon felt his importance: he indulged his satirical and licentious disposition. He triumphed over opposition: he was imprisoned, exiled, threatened; but this persecution only hardened him. Hence our author infers, that he did not oppose the prevailing opinion, but really expressed it; for had he not been supported by the general voice, he could not have so triumphed. During his exile he saw foreign manners; and his praise of England, was, in the author's opinion, merely a vehicle for dispraising France.

We cannot follow this writer into his examination of Voltaire's productions. We admit the merit of some of his pieces; but on this occasion we rather fix our eye on the disposition of his mind. From a temperate perusal of all his productions, private and public, what must be thought his governing principles, and his real intentions?

Voltaire certainly played off many masked batteries: the anonymous works of which he was the author, or in which he was concerned, were assuredly extremely mischievous; and this has every feature of a determined perseverance to promote transgression, mingled with cowardice in not daring to avow it. Our author himself says, "at least the poems of his latter years are most frequently, not dishonourable to their author; while all the obscure pamphlets, the *facetia* in prose, the clandestine tracts, which his friends demanded of him, and which he sent them with so much complaisance, are in general unworthy of an upright man." Sir, they are much more: their design was infamous; and this was the true object of their author: had he been really an upright man, his friends would neither have thought of desiring

such things from him, nor have dared to solicit them;—but, in fact, they knew what was agreeable to him, and this was one of the means they took to obtain and to merit his confidence. The man was abandoned; the writer was abandoned, also; and to defend him is impossible, until virtue and vice change characters and places. This work is the production of no ordinary pen; and therefore we translate some of the sentiments here announced on the literary merits of Voltaire.

We should not reproach Voltaire in particular with defects common to all the school of modern historians. But in admitting that line which they have adopted, in making history a series of impartial researches intended to instruct the memory and to occupy the reasoning powers, Voltaire deserves much censure. The little depth of his reflections, his incomplete knowledge of character, a pleasing style, but not one which leads to meditation; with such reproaches he has been assailed: and heavier might be added. Voltaire in his reign of Louis XIV. saw only the splendour of that monarch, acquired by victory, by letters, and by arts. He never thought of examining the character of the government and administration of that monarch; its influence on the character of the nation, and the consequences resulting from it. He has not remarked, that perhaps not any period of the history of France was more important by changes introduced in manners, social relations, and the ancient spirit of our constitution. To the brilliant colouring of Voltaire we owe the prevalent unreserved admiration for the reign of Louis XIV. He has taught us to forget that a king has other duties beside that of acquiring military glory for his dominion. Not so was Louis XIV. judged on in the years immediately succeeding his decease; the disasters which attended his errors had enlightened the public mind on their causes. At that time a deep and perhaps excessive resentment of them was general.

It might be well for Europe if these truths were heard and believed at the Tuilleries. Military glory is a poor boon to an afflicted people. Dismissing the character of Voltaire, it is proper to remark that the author passes in review many other men of letters: Montesquieu, La Chaussée, Gresset, Marivaux, Vauvenargues, &c. &c. He touches also on the execution of that vast enterprise the *Encyclopédie*; and truly observes that the best way of managing that business by those who feared it,—the court, &c.—

would have been, by protection and encouragement; which could not have failed of acquiring a marked influence over the work. Flattery would have modified the dispositions of the authors, would have had a certain action on them; the attempt to control the matter by force, should have given way to the intention of directing it to beneficent purposes.

Here we must close our report; leaving untouched what is said on Rousseau, on the Abbé Mably, on Buffon, Marmontel, and others. Could we but dismiss the idea of a literary combination among certain of these writers for nefarious purposes, we should peruse with greater satisfaction many of the author's remarks, in which we acknowledge great justice. The eloquence of the church, receives its due praise; Bossuet in particular is highly applauded. The author supposes that in France letters generally declined toward the close of the century; and notwithstanding the ascendancy of virtue, at length, all crumbled to ruins; till a long continuation of calamities issued in experience, abated the pride of opinions, and inspired the desire of repose.

Thus, says he, ran out the eighteenth century: when by the rapid succession of time, a great number of similar periods shall have passed over the tombs of men, and perhaps over those of nations, this century will not remain unknown amid the crowd of ages. It will not be confounded among those which recall no remembrance to the human memory. The progress of the human mind, the purposes it has accomplished, have been so remarkable that it will always attract the attention of posterity. It has not indeed failed of acquiring renown; and might we be permitted to form a wish for futurity, of which a small part only belongs to us, we should desire that the century now begun, this century the birth of which we have seen; but which will see us all die, may bring to our sons and to their children, not a greater portion of distinction and glory, but much more of virtue and much less of misery.

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*Chancery and Court Hand explained*, with an easy, rapid, and distinct Short-Hand. By Edward Lawson, Barrister. 8vo. pp. 27. Butterworth, London, 1813.

In so short a compass as nineteen pages there may be much ingenuity, yet we cannot hope to see all performed that is expressed in this title page. The expla-

nation of Chancery and Court hand must be very limited; and only a few, or the more common contractions can be explained. The author has engraved his plates himself (four in number) which, though a favourable testimony in behalf of his ingenuity, yet, from the absence of that clearness which a masterly *curin* would have given, is unfavourable to the eye of the learner. Whether Mr. Lawson has really proposed a swifter short-hand than any before existing, can only be determined by experience. We conceive that we have seen rules equally efficacious. The science we should think might be advantageously treated by reference to the roots of words frequently occurring in our language, and by slight symbols for fixed subjects. This course is taken by almost every short-hand writer for himself. The writer who takes down sermons, writes *Lord, God, Christ, world, &c.* as instantaneously as possible, not at length but, by a symbol. The writer who attends a court of justice, does the same for *plaintiff, defendant, my lord, your lordship, Sergeant, action, plea, damages, &c.* These are fixed ideas, and frequently recurring. As to writers for the newspapers, whose accommodation Mr. L. seems to have had much in his mind, we believe that they now write all the parliamentary memoranda at length; as it was found loss of time to write first in short hand, and then transcribe for the press. These gentlemen go so far as to affirm that *omitting repetitions*, their flying pens can fully keep pace with the *argumentations* of the best speakers. To them, therefore, Mr. L.'s labours will be of little use. Others may take a hint nevertheless; though we suppose, after all, that habit having rendered the practitioner perfect in the system he has already learned, he will always find that the swiftest, and therefore to him the best.

We should have liked this attempt quite as well if the ingenious author had omitted all sneers at "the framers of Stenographies, as being for the most part sequestered clergymen; raw templars; or newspaper scribblers, without legal or parliamentary experience!" This censure cannot apply to gentlemen whose talents have been engaged in writing short-hand on official occasions for twenty, thirty, or forty years, as is well known to the public.

*Sketches of Perthshire.*—By the Rev. P. Graham, D. D. Second edition, small 8vo. pp. 290. with a map, price 10s. 6d. P. Hill, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1812.

"The county of Perth," says the author, "has long been admired for the sublimity and beauty of its scenery. But that portion of it which is situated upon the south-western frontier, together with the adjoining district of Stirlingshire, which stretches along the eastern shore of Lochlomond, has of late years been the favourite resort of strangers from every quarter of the United Kingdom. This has arisen partly from the intrinsic charms which they are pleased to ascribe to it, and partly from the present exclusion of Britons from the Continent, in consequence of the rigours of a savage and jealous despotism."

To these causes, must be added the celebrity of Mr. Walter Scott's Poem, *the Lady of the Lake*. Why should not those, who have no inducement to jaunt east rather than west, turn their steps hitherward, and trace the wanderings of Fitz James, and the abode of the fair Ellen? How many English travellers have stood and contemplated, in Switzerland, the scenes described by Rousseau? the roads and rocks identified, as it were, with Eloise and St. Preux?

Mr. Scott, is *perhaps*, fortunate in thus exciting curiosity. We say *perhaps*, because it is more than possible that among the numbers who pay their *devoirs* to fashion, not a few may be utterly void of the poet's eye and the poet's mind; and may see no more in Lake Katrine, than a large standing pool; nor in the mountains around it, than so many terrific impediments to their post chaises, their horses, and their own legs. Something like the modern Greek, who read Homer while sailing in sight of Olympus, but exclaimed, "*there are no Gods there! no such things! What lies these poets do tell!*" Many and long have been the journeies undertaken to trace Homer; a much less expedition is sufficient to trace Mr. Scott; and to those who have such a design in view, this companion will prove extremely acceptable. It describes the best manner of proceeding, the best times of approach, the most convenient accommodations, and

whatever else a stranger can desire; together with those particular spots, islands, lakes, caves, hills, &c. which are the understood objects of his visit. The map also is neatly executed, and apparently faithful.

We transcribe, for the entertainment of our readers, Dr. Graham's description of

#### THE TROSACHS.

Immediately upon leaving Loch Achray, you enter the magnificent amphitheatre which forms the opening of the Trosachs. The remark which has been formerly made concerning the evanescent effect of verbal descriptions of scenery, will excuse from entering into a minute detail of the wonders of this place, it is indeed a scene which baffles all description; to be known it must be seen, and to see all that should be seen here, the traveller must proceed more than three miles to the north-west, nor will the toil appear irksome.

Instead, therefore, of attempting the hopeless office of a describer, let it suffice to direct the observation of the tourist to such objects as seem chiefly to demand his attention in this interesting scene.

Upon entering the Trosach, let him observe, upon the right hand, the lofty mountains, richly clothed to a great height with the waving woods; let him observe the picturesque disposition into which nature has thrown the birches and the oaks which adorn their projecting cliffs, the elegant grouping of the trees, with their diversified figure and forms: some aged weeping birches will attract his eye: Ben-venue, towering upon the left, and Ben-an upon the right, at every step present different pictures. When he enters the dark and narrow defile which opens at its further extremity upon Loch Katrine, while he admires again the beautiful disposition of the birches, the hawthorns, the hazes, the oaks, and mountain ashes, let him remark an echo produced by the concave rock on the left, which, though too near to repeat many syllables, is extremely distinct and loud.

It was in this rugged dell "that Fitz-James gallant, grey, exhausted fell." The description of this incident, and indeed of the whole scenery here is so lively, and at the same time so just, that in passing along we are almost tempted to look for the blanched bones of the generous steed.

#### LOCH KATRINE.

Immediately on entering on Loch Katrine, let the stranger attend to the magnificence of those masses in which Ben-venue on the left hand appears to tumble in upon the view; there can scarcely be any thing more sublime.

The first appearance of the lake itself gives little promise of the wide and varied expanse to which it stretches out as we proceed:—Mr. Scott has well described as,—

..... A narrow inlet still and deep,  
Affording scarce such breath of brim,  
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.

Advancing by the side of the lake, we pass along the road, cut out with immense labour in a solid rock, which overhangs a deep and black abyss; before this road was cut out, the natives clambered along the face of the precipice by the help of roots and branches of trees, as the only security against a watery grave.

From this station Mr. Farrington took his first view in the Trosachs, looking eastward through the dark and narrow defile. He remarked, that "the picture resembled the views which are given of the scenery of New South Wales." Passing on by the declivity, and taking his station about the middle of the beautiful expanse of water into which the lake now extends itself, he delineated another interesting scene. He had Ben-venue in full prospect in the distance, with its lower outskirts, rich in pastures, and sprinkled with aged trees; its higher region clothed for two thirds of its height with waving birches, and its sides surrounded from the summit to the bottom with innumerable channels, formed by the winter's torrents, but at that time, for the most part dry. In the foreground he had a beautiful sheet of water, of more than a mile in breadth, bounded on every side by heaths, and rocks, and mountains.

As we advance by the road along the lakes, we lose it for a few minutes only to enjoy it again opening with increasing grandeur, and presenting new and picturesque views of Ben-venue upon the left. We soon reach the pebbly beach, opposite the island where the fair Ellen, shooting in her little skiff to the bay,

That round the promontory steep,  
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,

had her first interview with the knight of Snowdon

To enjoy this scenery in its full extent, the traveller should proceed to the square rock which projects its bluff head over the broadest part of the lake, about a mile below the farm houses of Brechoil; there the view to the south is truly magnificent, more than six miles of water in length by two in breadth are under the eye, the remaining four miles to which the lake extends being lost in a turn among the mountains to the right:—The lofty mountains at Troquhar terminate the prospect to the west.



*The Continental System, and its Relations with Sweden.* Translated from the French. 8vo. Pp. 102. Price 3s. 6d. Stockdale. London: 1813.

ENMITY often draws such a picture of the enemy that it cannot be known by an indifferent person. It is apt to discolour every tint and to load every feature. Political enmity is not free from this charge, but often beholds, perversely enough, the best dispositions of its adversary, through a medium so unfavourable as completely to distort the lineaments of his character, and render him truly and thoroughly disgusting. This is not always wise. A prince is like other men, a mixture of good and evil; with some predilections in favour of virtue, counterbalanced by the inherent depravity of human nature; and very often rendered inefficacious by the weakness of those who have flattered, and the inability of those who have instructed him. His character, but little tried, is but little formed; and assuredly is but little fitted to stem the torrent of outrageous fortune.

But the character of a man raised from obscurity to eminence, has not only been formed by circumstances in succession, but it has been open to the observation of all. They have had opportunities of watching his conduct, and thereby estimating the dispositions and powers of his mind; they have traced the steps by which he has ascended to his present height, and from them have taken occasion to form that opinion, which resting on facts, is far from deserving the appellation of prejudice, or pre-conception. If he has "borne his faculties meekly," the reputation of that candour will be maintained even among his foes; if he have played the tyrant on every accession of ability to do so, the dread of his caprice will be a prevailing sensation in the bosom even of his friends. The progress of Napoleon Buonaparte from misery to splendour is universally known; what he *was*, is no secret; nor can any machination of his conceal it; what he *is*, is not less notorious, but those who dread his malignity dare not trust themselves to express their convictions.

In our opinion we risk little in affirming that the first decisive token of the  
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deliverance of Europe from its thralldom will be the frank avowal of those concerned, of the opinion they have entertained, and do entertain, of this unworthy minion of fortune. Great indeed, is the height to which he has been elevated, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances; but his rise was too sudden to be secure. His dominion included in it the seeds of dissolution; and it was so severe that to suppose the first opportunity that held out a prospect of shaking it off would be hailed with rapture, was no more than giving human nature credit for retaining some of its sensibilities, and exercising some of the prerogatives which distinguish rationality from mere brutal instinct. That opportunity it should appear is at length arrived: his insatiable ambition has precipitated the crisis of his fate. He might have postponed it; but if his time be come, not all the manoeuvres of the most Machiavellian policy can evade or avoid the consequences of his *own* actions, and the evils (to him) resulting from the universal opinion formed of his disposition, his character, and his general policy and conduct. His fate will be fixed, when all the powers shall boldly speak their real sentiments, when they shall be so far relieved from the oppression of his yoke as to dare to complain of the galling bondage they suffer under it. That they have much to blame in themselves may be true; but when they shall venture to blame *him*, and to point out for what causes, his empire will cease from being what it is. The pamphlet before us is an example of what may be expected. It does not enter very deeply into the consideration of the sufferings peculiar to Sweden under the operation of the Continental System; but it draws such a picture of the despotic Napoleon and his unbounded cupidity, as is sufficient to startle every sovereign whose heart is not callous, or his mind averse from the duties of his station. The weakness of Continental Governments, the pitiful jealousies by which they have been ruined, the false hopes they have indulged, the delusions they have cherished, are sketched with a masterly hand, and the lines of the piece agree with what we have repeatedly set before our readers. The pamphlet bears marks of having been favoured by authority in the country which gave it birth; and it must be received with the same wariness as prudence commands

when the actions of the Crown Prince are in question. The following anecdote could only have been communicated by him.

What a contrast is there between the barbarous conduct of Buonaparte, towards the grandson of the great Condé, and the generosity of a General, the rival of Napoleon, in military glory, but, exhibiting, in every other point of view, the most perfect contrast to him!—The Duke of Enghien went secretly to Paris, during the summer of 1799. Buonaparte was still in Egypt; the republican government was in no strength; and the Bourbon party had hopes of re-establishing itself. The war minister, General Bernadotte, then attracted notice, as well by his splendid renown, as by that ready decision, on perilous occasions, which is the sure characteristic of a man, destined to play an important part. The Duke of Enghien, confided to him, by means of a mutual friend, the secret of his being in Paris; offering him, at the same time, the sword of the Constable of France; if he would re-establish the Bourbons safe, upon the throne. "I cannot engage in their service," answered General Bernadotte, "my honour binds me to the French nation; but, since the descendant of a hero, has placed his safety in my hands, no harm shall befall him in consequence of it. Let the Duke of Enghien instantly set off: for his secret, in three days, may no longer be mine, and I may owe it to the country."

The writer indulges himself in reflections on the conduct of Prussia and Austria, which certainly had other purposes in view beside that of enlightening the population of the north. The fact is, that nearly all the mischiefs under which Europe has groaned for so many years may be laid, but too truly, at the door of Prussia. A wise and upright sovereign on the throne, at a period not beyond recollection, would have prevented thousands of miseries. Prussia, however, has suffered for the misconduct of her sovereign; and though that be our settled opinion, yet if he be not too late repentant, far be it from us to reproach his weakness. That Prussia set the pernicious example of a separate peace; that Prussia affected to think her pacific policy the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom, are facts beyond denial. At length her hour came, and what she gained by temporising policy was—destruction.

What proved particularly fatal to Prussia, was its confidence in its former successes. For eleven years its institutions, civil and military, had not been put to the test; it was

not aware of their inadequacy, - after so many changes effected in Europe. Generally speaking, that is the danger, by which neutrals are menaced. Inactivity, during those great contests which bring into action all the main springs of human nature, diminishes the energy of governments and of nations. It is said, that neutrals, must still remain the strongest, because the contending parties are mutually weakened. This reasoning is fallacious: the strength of states consists, far less, in great masses, than in the impulse, which can be given to them by patriotism and the point of military honour.

The Prussian minister gave too lamentable a proof how far he was from contemplating any hostile step, when he lent himself to the most insidious propositions of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. Putting the violation of his territory out of the question, Prussia consented to give up Provinces, to which he had a lawful right, and to receive, in exchange, the Electorate of Hanover, which was, in fact, occupied by French troops; but his right to which, the king of England had never relinquished. To complete the duplicity, Buonaparte was making his peace with the British government, by offering to restore Hanover, while he was inviting Prussia to take possession of it. So that, at the very moment when he was about to fall upon Prussia, he took care to compromise matters with England. To tranquilize Prussia, respecting the confederation of the Rhine, he proposed to form a northern league, with such of the German states as were not actually included in the former. But, when the King of Prussia, wished to give effect to the league, Buonaparte excepted the Hanse Towns, adding that his tenderness for the independence of nations, imposed on him the duty of protecting all those who might refuse to join the confederacy. In the mean time, the French armies still remained in Germany, and drew nearer the Prussian frontiers; the armaments, indispensable to Prussia, unless it were to give up, without making any defence, were considered as hostile, and the war burst forth.

The Elector of Hesse, apprehensive that his territory might be made the theatre of war, demanded, of the belligerent powers, that he might be suffered to remain neutral. His proposal was readily accepted at the French head-quarters, and coldly at those of the King of Prussia. A fortnight after he had recognised the neutrality of the Elector, Buonaparte being victorious, and having nothing now to fear, stripped him of all his states, aggravating the tremendous decree for it, by the most odious imputations. A memorable lesson for neutrals! The Elector of Saxony, who was at first the voluntary ally of Prussia; and then turned his arms against her, without any other provocation than her misfortunes, was

rewarded with the title of king, and the duchy of Warsaw. Neutrality is a crime, in the eyes of Buonaparte, because it is an act of independence; defection, on the contrary, deserves encouragement; besides a measure, which trenches upon the consideration of a sovereign, is always the ground-work of an intimacy with that man, whose esteem is a constraint.

The war of Napoleon against Russia is noticed by this writer, in the following terms;

For many years past, the declaimers against Buonaparte's pledges, have announced, as the immediate consequence of these prohibitory measures, (against England) stagnated commerce, ruined manufactures, popular misery, public bankruptcy, and the insurrection and overthrow of the state. Nothing of all this has been verified; Buonaparte himself, somewhat discouraged excessive hopes, by referring the proposed advantages, to a period of thirty years to come. However closely the coast was supposed to be guarded, by a cloud of custom-house officers, a great quantity of English merchandise was discovered to have found its way upon the continent, and even into France itself. Domestical visits consequently became general; colonial produce was confiscated; and the produce of the manufactures burnt. While these commercial *autos da fé* were being celebrated, with contemptible pomp, Buonaparte, to conceal the defalcation of his finances, which originated in the inactivity of his customs, opened his ports, himself, by granting licenses to English vessels; or, in other words, he made the contraband trade, an imperial monopoly. Russia now had a right to complain that France first broke her engagement. She might have enumerated a thousand other wrongs; but she did not. She contented herself with merely re-establishing, under the neutral flag, a small part of her commercial relations, after having, for many years, borne the enormous and unprofitable sacrifice of her external commerce.

Buonaparte issued no manifesto on the subject of this war; he trusted too confidently to his fortune, to make any appeal to his justice. However, according to his own confession, his sole complaint, was the admission of English ships and English merchandise into the ports of Russia. This tremendous struggle, between Russia alone on one side, and a crowd of nations on the other; such as had not, for ages, been united, under the same banners; Germans and Italians of every denomination; Hollanders and Croatsians, who have become French subjects; Swiss, Portuguese, and Spaniards, who have been torn from their

native soils; this devastating war, which drags the youth of Western Europe to the confines of Asia; this holy league (will it be believed by posterity?) is announced to the world as a crusade against sugar and coffee, against piece-goods and muslins! Can mankind be made such fools of? How long will the most enlightened nations patiently submit to be sacrificed, to dispel the ennui, flatter the vanity, and gratify the thirst for dominion of one single man? .....

We will now examine the merits of this watch-word—the *freedom of the seas*; and we shall prove that it has no intrinsic sense; and that, were it possible to assume the tyranny of the sea, it is not England, but France which is making such an attempt, as far, at least, as her impotency permits it.

England, at this time, possesses the greatest naval force, which has ever been upon record; so great that, were those of all other nations combined, they could not stand in the balance against it. If this is an evil, it is one, which the last twenty years has brought upon Europe; for, in the last American war, the combined fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, found England enough to do, and she respected the armed neutrality of the three Northern Powers, notwithstanding it was very adverse to her interests. The equilibrium can only be restored, by a long peace, during which England would disarm, while commercial navigation would make navies for other nations.

Suppose we had an universal peace, at sea, —England has, I apprehend, never been accused of impeding or harassing, in any way, the navigation of any power: neither has it ever been charged with a breach, towards its enemies, of the laws of war, as sanctioned among civilised nations. The whole question must, consequently, turn, on her conduct to neutrals.

To form a correct judgment on this subject, the nature of a maritime war, must be kept in mind. It is waged, principally, with a view to the interests of commerce: it would become altogether nugatory, were it not permitted to annoy, by every means, the commercial navigation of the enemy. This it is, which has authorized the custom of seizing upon, and even destroying the private properties of the subjects of an enemy, at sea, which, in a land of war, is considered barbarous.

Of two naval belligerents, the weakest will always, naturally, be inclined to side with neutrals, who can most essentially serve him. Are his merchantmen shut up in his ports, for want of a sufficiently numerous squadron to protect them? neutrals become his commission agents; they transport the merchandise, between the mother country and the colonies; or, if required, between

the contending parties themselves; and the subjects of the power, which has recourse to them, only lose, by this expedient, the profits of the freight, while they retain those on the commerce.

The trade of a neutral, in this view, during a maritime war, would be excellent, if the belligerent powers became so far dupes of these pretended rights of neutrality, as to subject them to no restrictions. Their fleets would be occupied in unproductive cruises, or, at the utmost, in occasionally engaging the enemy, for the honor of their flag; but all the profit of the war, would fall to the share of those states, who did not choose to partake in any of its losses.

How this war may end it is not for us to foretell; but we think this certain, — that if France prevails, and should by any means obtain the dominion of the sea, neutrals will feel in her dictates the force of very different maxims from those hitherto pursued by England. Then the tyranny of the British flag will be wished for most heartily, again; and be thought infinitely preferable to the *liberty of the sea*, as practically enforced by France.

The policy of Sweden naturally forms a prominent article of consideration.

An alliance with France, in the present day, or more properly speaking with Napoleon, involves the necessity of embracing all the principles of the Continental system. I do not imagine that it will be attempted to refute what I have stated on the subject, by the old diplomatic adage, that France is the natural ally of Sweden. Is it the same France, the same Sweden, the same Europe, to the relations with which that thesis referred? Formerly, France gave subsidies; now it exacts tribute; formerly France had a large naval force; it could effectually support the marine and navigation of Sweden, in the event of encroachment on the part of England; now the navy of France is no more; therefore, alliance with her, risks the loss of its own, and is sure to deprive it of all navigation:—formerly France was separated from Sweden, by a number of intermediate states: now she is close to it, already in possession of a corner of the Baltic coast, and disposing of Denmark as she pleases; formerly France, of all the powers of Europe, was the closest in alliance with the Porte, and could, by his influence, make an useful diversion in favor of Sweden, in case of a rupture with Russia: now France has come upon the borders of Turkey, and her projects of conquest, in that quarter, are no longer equivocal. An entire change having taken place, the sense of the expression,

*naturally*, is, likewise, no longer the same. So long as any balance of power existed, mistrust was entertained principally of those in the immediate neighbourhood. The states, the distance between which was an impediment to collision, but which could nevertheless mutually assist each other, more or less directly, were reputed natural allies: now, that a revolutionary policy has subjugated two thirds of the continent, and is endeavouring to overthrow that which still remains standing; states which have the power and the will to maintain and strengthen their independence, by the dissolution of the federal system of France should closely unite; whether they are neighbours, or at the opposite extremes of Europe; whatever may have been their former relations, or even disputes. Rivalry, private pretension, recrimination, ought all to be suffered to pass into oblivion, and be exchanged for labouring with common accord for their common safety in so universal a common danger.

This is the best advice that can be given to the Princes on the Continent. They should heartily shake hands, and be friends; they should repress that disposition to repine at each other's advantages, which displaying itself in political jealousies, has untwisted the cord that should have bound them together; they should endeavour to study the general good, and supply by practical wisdom, exerting itself to make their subjects each *happier* than other, whatever deficiencies they may be conscious of, in their respective states. It is, however, the part of candour to acknowledge, that Continental governments were placed in exceedingly difficult circumstances. In chusing their party, they were almost constrained to take a leap in the dark. They knew that some things in their own conduct and public constitutions stood in need of revision and amelioration; but they dreaded that spirit of demolition, which destroyed, but could not build up. From that delusion dear bought experience has now withdrawn their subjects; and it may be that in following the opinion of those they govern, they may be laying foundations not to be shaken for ages, of their own real aggrandisement, and that of their successors. The pamphlet concludes with a commendation of the Crown Prince [Bernadotte] that we should be happy to see realized; and a recollection that it was to Sweden Europe owed the peace of Westphalia, and the important advantages consequent upon it.

*A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. on the North American Export Trade during the War, &c.* By Charles Lyne, Esq. p. p. 46. Richardson, London, 1813.

*Letters addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clancarty, President of the Board of Trade, on the Inexpediency of permitting the Importation of Cotton Wool, from the United States of America, during the present War.* By John Gladstone, of Liverpool, Esq. p. p. 35. Richardson, London.

THE war proclaimed by America against Britain, raises several important questions of policy; some of which are rather novel in their nature, or application. A country that depends on the flourishing state of its manufactures for the support of its strength, must always be, to a certain degree, in the power of that people which furnishes the raw material of whatever fabric gives most employment to its population. To add to the present intricacy, the same country which furnishes the raw material has also been in the habit of purchasing great quantities of the manufactured goods. The cessation of intercourse with it, therefore, acts two ways: first, by depriving workmen of their accustomed supply, to reduce them to idleness and poverty;—secondly, by inducing the grower to become also the manufacturer, whereby his wants being supplied, he will not renew that demand which formerly was found mutually beneficial. This is the present case between Britain and America, in respect to the finer kinds of cotton; and under these circumstances it becomes Britain to look around to every quarter from whence she can obtain a supply adequate to the purposes of that she formerly drew from America. The erection of manufactories competent to the supply of the Americans, an increasing people, may be viewed as a more remote danger; the cessation of the import of raw cotton from that country, is instant. It is scarcely possible that the public, though aware of the importance of the subject, should be fully apprized of the different bearings of this enquiry, and therefore, the information that practical men, alone, are capable of furnishing is peculiarly acceptable. From them we may at least expect to learn the actual state of things.

For instance, says Mr. Gladstone,

The cultivation of Cotton in the United States, has been nourished and extended by the demand from this country. Of late years, on an average, fully two fifths of the quantity consumed in our mills, has been received from thence, consisting of about six seventh parts of bowed [Cottons] and the remaining one seventh of Sea Islands, [Cottons]. The first, with the exception of the qualities of India and Turkey, is the most inferior description used by the spinner; the last, with the exception of the cottons of Bourbon, the best that is imported: the bowed cottons until of late were only used for making the inferior kinds of goods, but their comparative lowness in price, and abundance in quantity, induced the spinners to make such alterations in their machinery, as enabled them to spin these *short staple cottons* into yarn of finer descriptions; by these means they have been used for the manufacture of such goods as were previously made from the better and long staple cottons of the Brazils and the West Indies; these goods could, thus, be afforded, and are sold at lower prices, but are, in point of fact, of inferior quality, and less durable in use, by which ultimately the goods must suffer in their reputation, and the maker in his interests, whenever circumstances may expose him to competition in foreign markets with those made from better cottons: but at present, he may almost be said to be without a rival in the markets that are open to him. In consequence, the consumption of cotton is admitted to be at present as great as it has ever been in this country, although America prohibits our goods, and Austria the import of yarn spun here of the lower qualities.

What I have stated respecting bowed cottons does not apply to Sea Islands; from these the best and finest descriptions of goods are manufactured, and for them it might be difficult, for some time, to find a substitute in sufficient quantity, although the usual supply does not, I believe, exceed twenty thousand bales, or about 6,000,000 pounds annually—small compared with the aggregate import.

The present annual consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom, is estimated to be from seventy to seventy-five millions of pounds, the stock now on hand, consisting chiefly of American, Brazil, and West India cottons is, I believe, admitted on all sides to be fully equal to one year, and from that to fifteen months' consumption; an ordinary crop in the late Dutch and West India Colonies exceeds twenty million of pounds; the usual crop in the Brazils is estimated to exceed thirty millions more, and I am informed that a considerable surplus from former crops remains over in that country; to these may be added imports from Turkey, Spanish America, and



captured cotton, independent of Indian supplies: these West India and Brazil crops are now ready to ship, and in part actually shipping, the whole might be imported in the next six months, thus forming, with the stock on hand, a supply equal to near two years consumption, to be followed by succeeding crops and extended cultivation, encouraged by the protection that would then be afforded in the home market.

That India, which supplies the finest cotton goods in the world, and has done so for ages, should not also furnish the finest species of cotton, looks very like a contradiction, and may well put theorists to a stand: but, what shall we say of the introduction of the seed of the Bourbon and Sea Island cotton into the presidency of Madras, as an improvement? The produce of such *novelty*! in India, has been brought to London, has fetched the best price at market, and the cultivation of it may be expected to increase rapidly. Possibly the mode of treatment practised may partly explain this mystery. — In India the cotton pod is allowed to become over ripe, and to fall on the ground, where it is swept into heaps; whereas in other countries the pod is gathered when it opens on the tree, before the strength of the fibre can be injured by over ripeness. That cottons of the very finest kinds may be raised in some parts of India cannot be doubted; but the difference of soil and exposure, must necessarily make a difference in the product. It is enough, however, for us to know that care and attention will render this article equal to any; the cheapness of labour in that country is beyond competition: and, in fact, the Chinese market is now supplied with cotton from India, and the American ships sail to China in ballast; which they would not do, if they could compete, in that market, with the production of India. Whatever may contribute to the prosperity of India demands our warmest patronage.

But, there are other countries which produce cotton, and are willing to take our manufactured articles in return for it; these are surely intitled to all the advantages derivable from mutual intercourse. The Brazils, a friendly country, are welcome to whatever profit attends a larger cultivation of the plant. The West Indies furnish great quantities; and why they should not furnish much more, and of superior quality, unless there be some *natural* cause, there ought to be no political reason. The commodity might also

be obtained from the Levant; but no stress of argument seems to be laid by any conversant with the subject, on the supply to be derived from that quarter. The proportions in which those countries might furnish a supply is stated by Mr. L. who says,

That, from different parts of the Brazils, namely, Maranhão, Para, Paraíba, Siara, Pernambuco, Pernaíba, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, &c. places at the distance of from one to two and three months' sail, at the very utmost, from Great Britain, we can bring hither about 270,000 bags of cotton wool, of various descriptions, of an average weight of 150lbs. each, making 40,500,000lbs.

That from our own colonies in the West Indies, of Surinam, Demarara, Berbice, Tobago, Barbadoes, Bahama, &c. we may expect about 66,635 bags, of an average weight of 290lbs. each, making 19,324,150lbs.

That from Surat and Bengal we may expect about 80,000 bales of an average weight of 340lbs. each, making 27,200,000lbs.

And thus, therefore, without counting on what we are likely to receive from the Island of Bourbon, now in our possession, or on what we may receive from the Spanish colonies, and from Turkey, and exclusive also of what we may naturally expect by the capture of cotton in American vessels, it appears, in the first place, that we have now cotton wool in England to the amount of 86,800,000lbs. and that we may reasonably expect, from the places above enumerated, (if the entry of North American cotton be prevented) the enormous quantity of 86,934,800lbs. making together the grand total of 173,734,800lbs. this, equal to the average consumption of our manufacturers for no less space of time than two years and four months and a half, carrying the period down to the very remote date of the middle of July, 1815, and moreover, a portion of the additional quantity of 86,934,800lbs. is daily arriving, and the whole can and will probably be imported into Great Britain long before it be possible to consume what is now here; this, however, provided that due encouragement is given to that effect, by preventing the import of that from our enemies the North Americans; otherwise there is no ground for supposing that one half of the quantity, or any thing near it, will come.

It is singular enough, that that description of cotton, now thought indispensable was formerly out of repute, and sold at a price so low, that the spinners altered their machinery to enable them to take advantage of its cheapness. At the very worst, they can restore their machinery to its former state.

That America will manufacture, when manufacturing yields a tempting profit,

none can doubt; and as the raw material is a product of that country, neither power nor policy can prevent that event. But in the mean time, we also are at liberty to encourage the growth of what countries we please; and if *they* can beat America out of our market, no blame can possibly attach to us.

Mr. Lyne, proceeds to argue the question of the possible drain of Bullion from this country to pay the Americans, who will no longer receive our goods. We presume that this branch of the discussion is laid to rest, by the determination of the American Legislature to suspend exportation, by neutrals; a measure concerning which our information will be more correct shortly. Mr. Lyne concludes his pamphlet with a copy of the memorial presented to Lord Liverpool by the merchants trading to Portugal and Brazil: who are mainly interested on this occasion.

It is not fair to come to any determination on a practical question, without having heard what the other side can alledge. Much as we wish to render all our connections and friends prosperous, the mode of accomplishing that purpose may admit of much controversy; and it certainly requires that the subject be thoroughly considered in all its bearings. America has thrown down the gauntlet; we have very reluctantly and slowly taken it up. We would not have animosity last for ever; neither would we put it into the power of America to say, "*this advantage we gained by our war with Britain.*" If after meeting with disappointments equal to those of her prime mover, Buonaparte, and after finding the balance of profit and loss against her—we mean against her happiness, peace, and concord, she inclines to renew her amity, we would meet her with frankness; but if in the mean time we have formed new connections, have directed our commerce through other channels, and have distributed the wealth attendant on commerce to our friends in other parts of the world, let her not think that we will abandon those friends, at her request; but let her consider that state of things as the result of her own policy, and for all the mortifying consequences, while she clears our will and wishes, let her thank herself, and her subserviency to the caprice of an unprincipled despot.

*Dellon's Account of the Inquisition at Goa.*  
8vo. p.p. 194. Wilson, Hull, 1812.

WE conclude the perusal of this book with mingled sensations of horror and joy:—Horror, that the solemn and merciful name of Christ should be associated with the proceedings of a tribunal so inhuman; and joy, that at length the Inquisition is suppressed in Spain, the strong hold of its authority, and is, by treaty with Britain, prohibited from accompanying the court of Portugal, to the Brazils, the country in which that court is at present held. We repeat the information, that the Spanish Cortés have voted the abolition of this odious establishment. Henceforward we anticipate, with the privilege of religious freedom, a rapid progress of knowledge, wealth, commerce, and whatever depends on exertion of talent and ingenuity. Spain will rise to real grandeur; and having been the first scene of effectual resistance to the inroads of an insidious and barbarous enemy, that country, will, we trust, vindicate its claims to liberty, public and private, personal and mental, civil and religious. The Spanish mind will display itself in proofs of energy, equally striking and patriotic, equally admirable and beneficial. The natives will value Spain, because of the enjoyments it affords them; and the memory of their triumph over the myrmidons of a sanguinary tyrant, will be coupled with that of a much greater triumph over a still more sanguinary institution—the Holy Office.

The Holy Office is no more—in Spain! May the days be short in which its existence debases any part of the world! May Portugal soon know it only by remembrance: and the colonies of those countries be acquainted with it, only as with a bloody scourge, formerly their terror and misery.

Dr. Buchanan, not long ago, visited Goa, and becoming somewhat intimate with one of the chiefs of the Holy Tribunal, he ventured to obtain information on the subject, while he also communicated some to the Inquisitor. The means by which he communicated information were derived from Dellon's account of the Inquisition. This he furnished the Inqui-

sitor for his perusal; and the acknowledgments of that officer, to the correctness of the account, has fixed the character of the work for authenticity. It was always esteemed a genuine work, and what it assumed to be. It has been appealed to as such, by well instructed writers on the subject; nevertheless, this new testimony to its veracity has revived its reputation, and this edition of it is one of the consequences.

Dellon was, by birth, a Frenchman: he travelled into India; where (at Damann, a Portuguese colony) he settled for a time. With the usual libertinage of his nation, and heedless *gaieté de cœur*, in matters of gallantry, he made himself enemies; his danger was converted into distress, by his garrulity and speculative discussions:—insomuch, that his real meaning, or his no-meaning, afforded evidence sufficiently presumptive against him to enable his enemies to accuse him of heresy. Such an accusation at Goa was equivalent to a long imprisonment, to repeated examinations, to tortures of different degrees of severity, to condemnation, and to the horrors of an *Auto da Fé*, or public execution, by burning. It appears, that when first committed to prison at Damann, he was not deprived of all intercourse with friends. He received supplies, without interruption, from a benevolent lady. He had previously accused himself to the commissary, and professed contrition for his crimes, in hopes of avoiding the consequences: he received admonition, and considered himself as absolved. Being removed to Goa, he does not charge the Holy Office with neglecting its prisoners, by starving them, or otherwise misusing them. He details the particulars of his repeated examinations; the extremes to which he was reduced by his sufferings; and his attempts against his own life. He reports the extreme ignorance of his judges, not only in respect to the doctrines of the Bible, but to those promulgated by the Council of Trent. He states his condemnation to the flames; with the commutation of his sentence to death for that of a long destination to the galleys. The performance of the *Auto da Fé*, with its sanguinary rites, is described; not omitting four chests of bones of deceased persons, who had been tried after their

decease, and condemned to the flames, in order that the Holy Office might seize their property. At length, this sufferer was sent to Europe;—he worked some time as a galley-slave at Lisbon; but was released before the full period of his sentence expired, and returned to France by the very first vessel that left the port for that country. To this history are added others of his fellow prisoners; and in an Appendix is given, an account of the escapes of Mr. Archibald Bower, (who wrote this history of the Popes)—he was an Inquisitor at Macerata in Italy, as narrated by himself to a lady, from a copy of whose minutes the translation was made; but the Editor observes, in his preface, "To pretend to vouch for the veracity of the relation would be too perilous an undertaking, in defiance of the generally received opinion of the narrator's character." This honest confession mars an interesting tale.

From this abridged sketch of the contents of the volume our readers will judge on its interest: they will assuredly congratulate the world on every blow struck at the Holy Inquisition. . . They will do more:—they will perceive the horrid consequences of attempting to domineer over conscience; of committing civil power to sacerdotal hands; of establishing secret tribunals, at which no witnesses appear, nor is any mode of confrontation of the accuser and the accused allowed. The silence of the Inquisition, the oaths of secrecy administered to all who quit the prisons of the Office, are striking proofs of conscious tyranny. Such is Popery! The duty of every Christian is, to pray for the diffusion of the blessings of true religion, in the countries now subject to Popish sway; to promote the accession of such blessings by the most proper and honourable means; to contribute, as he may, to the expulsion of all such horrid institutions, and the principles on which they are supported, from every country; from the face of the whole earth; and above all, to prevent, by sentiment and warning, by precept and fortitude, the introduction of such authority, in any shape, on British ground. Never may our countrymen be sent to the stake in *Sanbenitos* and *Samarras*;—and to hell, so far as human power can effect it, in the name of the Lord, the Father of Mercy!

## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Registrar's Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Langdale has in the press a second edition of his *History and Antiquities of Northampton*.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Speedily will be published, in 2 vol. 8vo. *Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, Esq.* interspersed with original Documents. By Alexander Stephens, of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Esq.

James Northcote, Esq. is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*; including a number of original anecdotes, of Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and other distinguished characters with whom he had intercourse and connection.

*Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach*, written by herself, are preparing for publication.

A second edition of the *Life of Dr. Thomas Goodwin*, sometime president of Magdalen College, Oxford, with a preface by Mr. John Luther, will soon appear.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. B. P. Capper has just completed a new edition of a pocket volume of a *Geographical Dictionary of the World*, to which is annexed *Tables of the Population of Great Britain*, and the value of coins of all countries; embellished with maps. This work though not enlarged in size or quantity, contains a description of upwards of 5000 names of places not before mentioned.

## HISTORY.

Mr. F. Bailly has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an *Epitome of Universal History*, ancient and modern; containing a chronological abridgment of the most material events in the principal empires, kingdoms and states.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

A new and much improved edition of *Pott's Compendious Law Dictionary* will shortly appear.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. J. M. Coley, of Bridgnorth, will shortly publish, a *Practical Treatise on the Remittent Fever of Infants*; with remarks on several other diseases, particularly *Hydrocephalus Internus*.

## MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Foster has a fifth edition of his *Essays in a Series of Letters*, nearly ready for publication.

Major W. M. Leake, of the Royal Artillery, lately his Majesty's Resident at Ioannina, will publish early in June, in quarto, *Researches in Greece, Part I*, containing *Remarks on the Modern Languages of Greece*.

The Rev. Samuel Catlow intends to publish a *Series of Letters to a Young Schoolmaster*, on the economy, arrangements, and discipline of schools, the result of thirty years experience.

Capt. Broughton is preparing a work on the *Private Life of the Maharrattas*, with coloured plates after the drawings of native artists.

## MUSIC.

Mr. J. Kelly has in the press, *Elements of Music in Verse*, adapted to the Piano forte, and calculated for juvenile study.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Bakewell has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, *Outlines of Geology*, with *Observations on the Geology of England*.

Mr. Longmire of Troutbeck, near Kendal, is writing an *Essay on Geognosy*.

## NOVELS.

In a few weeks will be published a new translation of *Atala*; by F. A. Chateaubriand, author of *Travels in Greece*, &c. with an English version of the songs.

## ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Lieut. Lockett, assistant secretary in the college of Fort William, is engaged on some translations from the elementary books of the East, in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which three sciences will form a quarto volume.

## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Cambridge University Press will shortly commence a periodical work, entitled *Museum Criticum*, or *Cambridge Critical Researches*.

## POETRY.

The Rev. Dr. Biolake will shortly publish a poem entitled *The Year*.

Proposals for publishing, by subscription, a volume of poems, serious and amatory, to be called, "*Ephemera*;" written by Henry Finn, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane.

Conditions.—I. The work to be printed in an elegant manner, and to consist of one octavo volume.—II. Price, to subscribers, six shillings.—III. The subscription to be paid on the delivery of the work.

## STATISTICS.

Mr. Myers, of the Royal Military College, will shortly publish, on a large

sheet of drawing paper, a Statistical Table of Europe, showing at one viewing the territorial extent, military strength, and commercial importance of each state.

#### THEOLOGY.

Professor Eichorn's Introduction to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha, so much celebrated on the Continent, is translating for the press.

Mr. Cunningham has in the press, in an octavo volume, a Dissertation on the Seals and Trumpets of the Apocalypse and the prophetic period of 1260 Years.

Mr. S. Morrell, of Little Baddow, Essex. will shortly publish, in a duodecimo volume, the Excursions of Vigilus, designed to illustrate an important point of moral duty.

The rev. W. Hawtayne, rector of Elstree, Herts, will shortly publish two volumes of Sermons, in small octavo.

Mr. John Platts has in the press, Reflections on Materialism, Immaterialism, an Intermediate State, the Sleep of the Soul, the Resurrection of the Body, and a Future Life.

The Rev. H. Lacey, of Salters' Hall, has in the press, two volumes of Practical Discourses, expressly adapted to domestic use.

Calvin's Institutes of Religion, newly translated from the original Latin by Mr. John Allen, will appear early next month, in three octavo volumes, closely printed, with an elegant portrait by Freeman.

In the press Sermons on various Subjects, chiefly practical. By Richard Monkhouse, late Vicar of Wakefield, Yorkshire. In 8vo. price 10s. 6d in boards.

Speedily will appear Sermons on Important Subjects. By T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath. In 8vo.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The Sketches Historical and Descriptive of the County of Lincoln, which are now publishing in monthly numbers, will contain the ancient and modern History of the following Towns and Villages, viz. Algbarkirk, Boston, Burgh, Croxland, Donington, Gosberton, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Beverley, Spilsby, Spalding, Swineshead, West Deeping, &c.—Each number will contain one elegant engraving and forty-eight pages of letter press.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Mr. Hobhouse's Travels will be published early in May.

Captain Liscansky, one of the celebrated Russian Circumnavigators, who a few years ago, commanded one of the Russian ships in company with Krusenstern round the World, has lately published at St. Petersburg, his curious and interesting Voyage in the Russian language, which we understand the au-

thor himself intends to publish in English. The work is already translated and all the materials necessary for publication are in great forwardness: we are informed that it is likely to be more complete in English than in the original, as it will contain a greater number of drawings, plates, charts, tables of longitude and latitude, variations of the compass, those of thermometer, barometer, &c. which are intended also on a future day to be added to the Russian work in a supplementary volume.

Letters from the Mediterranean, by Edward Blaquiére, Esq. comprising an account of Sicily, Tripoli, Tunis, and Malta; with biographical sketches of several public characters, will shortly appear.

A Tour through Norway and Sweden in 1807, with remarks on the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants; written in French by Alex. Lamotte, Esq. is printing in a quarto volume, and will be illustrated by a map and fifteen views.

#### Public Records.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records have, under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed Mr. Thomas Payne, Pall-Mall, to sell such copies of the following works, printed under their direction, as are not appropriated to public uses.

|                                                   | £ s.  |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Rotulorum Calendarium Potentium, fol.             | 1 16  |
| Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai.....            | 2 2   |
| Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.....               | 2 10  |
| Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum...                | 2 0   |
| Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio,                |       |
| 2 vol.....                                        | 3 0   |
| Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem, 2 vol..... | 3 10  |
| Testa de Nevill.....                              | 1 16  |
| Nonarum Inquisitiones.....                        | 2 2   |
| Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. 1.....                 | 2 10  |
| Statutes of the Realm, vol. 1.....                | 10 10 |
| Domesday Book, with Indexes, 3 vol.               | 10 10 |
| Indexes and Titles to ditto, separate...          | 2 2   |
| Placitorum, in Domo Capitulari                    |       |
| Wstm. Abbreviatio.....                            | 1 16  |
| Harleian Catalogue, and Indexes, 4 vol.           | 8 8   |
| Indexes to ditto, separate, being the             |       |
| 4th vol.....                                      | 2 2   |
| Inquisitiones Retornatarum Scotiæ,                |       |
| 2 vol.....                                        | 5 5   |
| Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. 1.....                   | 2 2   |

#### WORKS PUBLISHED. ANTIQUITIES.

Part III. of the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland delineated. Containing Views of Wetherall Priory, Cumberland; Bothall Castle, Northumberland, Plate 1.; Interior of Lanercost Priory, Cumberland; Part of the Interior of the Castle, at New-



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### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Numo sum:*

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a special general meeting of this Society, held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on Tuesday, the 13th of April.

Right Hon. Lord Gambier, President, in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That this society, persuaded of the indispensable obligation which lies on its members, as christians, to extend the inestimable benefits of their religion among ignorant and heathen nations; and lamenting that greater efforts for the accomplishment of this object have not been made, in modern times, by members of the established church, has been formed about twelve years, for the purpose of introducing the Gospel into various countries in Africa and the East.

2. That it now employs, on the western coast of Africa, various missionaries, who, as the members trust and believe, are successfully labouring to dispel the ignorance and superstition prevailing in those parts, and to introduce the light of christianity, by the preaching

of the gospel, and also by the institution of schools; and by the circulation of religious tracts; to which will soon be added, some parts of Scripture, which have been translated into the language of that coast.

3. That this society, believing the nations of India, both Mohammedan and Hindoos to be in a state of mental and moral degradation, which may reasonably excite the warmest zeal for the introduction of the Gospel among them; and esteeming their condition, as fellow-subjects of the British crown, to be an additional motive to this important work, has considered it to be one great purpose of its institution, to provide missionaries and other means of instruction for our Indian settlements, and the adjacent countries; and that it has already, in some degree, directed its attention to this general object, by contributing to the translation of the Scriptures, into some of the languages of India, by promoting their circulation in that country, and by giving education in England to persons likely to undertake the employment of missionaries; but that it has been discouraged by an apprehension of difficulties arising on the part of the East India Company, by which, as it conceives, the territories within the limits of their charter, have been rendered less accessible to christian missionaries than almost any other region of the earth.

4. That the society is persuaded, that the apprehension of danger arising from every attempt to diffuse the knowledge of the Gospel into India, is not founded in any facts which have occurred; and it is deeply convinced, that there is no true prudence or political expediency in any system which tends to perpetuate the idolatry and other corruptions of our Indian fellow-subjects; and that to suppose their present prejudices in favour of these evils to be an indisputable obstacle to the introduction of the Gospel among them, is a sentiment inconsistent with the known experience of the world, and utterly unworthy of a generous and christian nation, it being well known, that in various instances, and at different times, vast numbers of Hindoos have renounced their native superstitious, and have adopted new modes of faith.

5. That large bodies of Syrian christians have existed for many centuries on the coast of Malabar, a considerable portion of whom profess our own faith: and that the declension of christian knowledge in these churches, as well as the state of numerous other native christians, and also the circumstances of many of our own countrymen, and of their descendants by native women, together with the condition of at least fifty millions of British subjects in that quarter of the globe involved in gross and inhuman superstitions,

are subjects which have attracted the serious attention of this society, and which it cannot contemplate without the most earnest desire that no unavoidable impediments to the instruction of the inhabitants of India, in christian truth, may be suffered to remain.

6. That this society is duly sensible of the great advantages which the natives of India have derived from their subjection to the East India Company, through the upright administration of law, the communication of important civil rights and privileges, and various new securities which have been given for the protection of their persons and property; and has also heard, with satisfaction, of the suppression of a few of the inhuman parts of their superstition: but it laments, that the moral and religious degradation of the inhabitants of India, has not excited the same degree of attention that has been employed in improving their civil and political state; and it observes, with deep regret, that the number of clergymen sent to that country, appears wholly inadequate to the spiritual care of the European inhabitants; that very few churches, or other decent places of worship, have been provided: that by no means sufficient attention has been given to the establishment of schools for the children of the lower orders, and especially for the descendants of Europeans by native women; that the number of missionaries allowed to instruct the natives has been extremely limited; and that even the murderous and most oppressive enormities of the Hindoo idolatry appear to have been too partially restrained.

7. That this society has learnt, with pain, that christianity is liable to discouragement, in consequence of native converts hitherto having been generally excluded from those official situations in India, which are freely bestowed on Hindoos and Mohammedans; although an opposite course of policy has been pursued by the king's government in Ceylon, without any interruption of the public tranquillity.

8. That this society is far from wishing the authority of government to be employed in imposing christianity on the Mohammedans and Hindoos, and would deprecate any departure from the principles of toleration towards the professors of those religions; but earnestly desires to promote the peaceable diffusion of moral and religious right, by all prudent and quiet means; and is of opinion, that manifest and flagrant crimes, from whatever cause they may proceed, ought, by all proper methods, to be suppressed in every state.

9. That this society has observed, with much concern, that, in the propositions lately submitted to parliament, by his majesty's ministers, no adequate provision is made for supporting true religion in the East Indies, and for facilitating its further diffusion in

the vast and populous regions comprehended within the limits of the charter of the East India Company.

10. That this society, on the several grounds which have been stated, earnestly hopes that at this important era, when a new charter is about to be granted to the East India Company, which may affect the highest religious interests of many thousands of their countrymen, and of many millions of their fellow-subjects, care will be taken to prevent future obstructions to the introduction of christian light into our Indian territories, and to afford facility to christian missionaries and schoolmasters, who may be disposed to go out to India with a view to that important object, as well as to assure them protection during their residence in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner; and that such other steps may be taken, as may secure to our own countrymen in India, a larger portion than they have hitherto enjoyed, of those religious advantages which are possessed in the parent country.

11. That petitions to the two houses of parliament, conformable to the principles of the foregoing resolutions, be prepared forthwith for the signatures of the members of this society.

12. That the said petitions lie for the signature of the members, at the house of the secretary, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, 22, Doughty-street; at the deputy secretary's, Mr. Thomas Smith, 19, Little Moorfields; and at Mr. L. B. Seeley's, No. 109, Fleet-street.

13. That the respectful thanks of this meeting be presented to the right hon. the president, for his great attention to the interests of the society, and to the business of this day.

JOSIAH PRATT, B. D. Sec.

*The thirteenth Anniversary of this Society will be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of May.*

The committee, treasurer, and secretary of the London church missionary association, formed in aid of the parent institution, will breakfast together at eight o'clock, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside; where they invite to meet them all such persons as have been active, or are inclined to become so, in furthering their objects: when a report will be agreed on to be presented to the general meeting of the church missionary society.

A sermon will be preached before the right hon. the presidents, the vice-presidents, committee, and other members of the society, at the church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann, Blackfriars, by the Rev. Wm. Dealtry, B. D. F. R. S. Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bristol, Professor of

Mathematics and Natural History, in the East India College, near Hertford, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge: after which a collection will be made for the benefit of the institution. Service will begin at half past ten o'clock. The annual general meeting of the society will be held, at two o'clock, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, when a report will be delivered of the proceedings of the year.

Accommodation will be provided at the general-meeting, for such ladies as are members of the society, and their friends.

JOSIAH PRATT, B. D. Sec.

BRISTOL CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,  
IN AID OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A numerous and very respectable meeting was held in the Guildhall of the city of Bristol, on the 25th of March, the Mayor of Bristol in the chair, for the formation of an association in aid of this society. The Rev. Josiah Pratt, the secretary of the society, explained to the meeting its object, constitution, and proceedings; disavowing all hostility or rivalry to other institutions formed for similar purposes; but forcibly urging, on the members of the established church, their high obligation to come forward and take their share in attempting the conversion of the heathen world. J. S. Harford, jun. Esq. in a very elegant speech, moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by the Rev. T. S. Biddolph. The principal clergy and gentlemen of Bristol took a share in the business of the day, or have given their support to the Bristol church missionary association. The most perfect cordiality prevailed; and few meetings have witnessed such a display of commanding talent, fervid eloquence, and elevated piety. Sermons were preached during the week, by the Rev. Edward Burn, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, the Rev. Henry Budd, the Rev. Thomas Scott, and the Rev. Basil Wood. The interchange of kindness, among the various denominations of christians, was not the least triumph of this occasion: the dissenters shutting up their places of worship, to enable their congregations to attend the church sermons, and both the preachers and speakers expressing the most earnest wishes for the success of all similar institutions. The duke of Beaufort is patron, and the mayor of Bristol, and members for the city for the time being, are vice-presidents. The Rev. James Vaughan, and the Rev. Fountain Elwin, are secretaries; and Thomas Daniel, Esq. treasurer. The contributions will amount, it is supposed, to two thousand pounds. Trinkets and ornaments have been given to the value of not much less than one hundred pounds. An account of the meeting is preparing for publication.

## DIDASCALIA.

The Theatres have brought out little that is new, lately. A few *revivals*, is almost all they have to boast.

## COVENT GARDEN.

At Covent Garden Mr. Betty has continued to play, but without that wonderful pressure of followers, and applause which was, by some, expected.

A new Melodramatic Romance, has been introduced as an after-piece, called *Aladdin*, or the Wonderful Lamp. The original tale is of Arabian parentage, and might well enough pass away one of the thousand and one nights, on which the Sultan required to be diverted. By the bye, we learn, that the privileged story-tellers of the Oriental Courts are bound, on the penalty of their heads, *never to repeat the same story* to their lordly masters when they exercise their powers of relation before them. For this reason a part of the duty of this officer consists in composing new tales, or at the least, in changing the features of whatever tales he has already told, so much that they may pass for new ones, to those who have worse memories than he himself has. Happily for him there are no newspapers printed in Arabia, or Persia, by which his stale endeavours may be detected. The ingenuity with which he discharges this duty, might well deserve the emulation of our modern play preparers, who disguise rather than renovate an old performance, and repeat, under another title, what the town has been formerly surfeited with. That dresses and scenery give an importance to moderate dialogue and indifferent Dramatic composition, this *Aladdin*, may be quoted in proof. The scene of the Enchanted Palace gave general satisfaction. But the management of the piece, as a display of talent, or what may be termed its literature, is but very indifferent. The *Clown* of our Theatres, added to the magic of the East, is at best but patch-work: Grimaldi played it excellently.

## DRURY LANE.

Drury-lane has revived the Romance of *Lodoiska*: with scenery and decorations so expensive and magnificent, as to justify whatever can be said on the dependence of the Manager for success on these attractions. The tale is, indeed, not very intricate, and therefore does not much exercise the understanding of the spectator; but the scenery exercises his eyes very powerfully, and the music his ears. The former is much admired, particularly the interior of the Castle, which serves as the prison of Lodoiska. As "Cossack" is all the fashion, and every thing "Cossack" un-

derstood to be singularly interesting, a Cossack air was introduced into the first Act. It certainly, however, wanted that supposed or supposable wildness that may, without presumption, be attached to the music of a people so lately *Nomads*, or wanderers from place to place. The audience found nothing particularly new or spirited in it: they heard Braham with attention, and there ended the effect of the performance. To add to the shew, the Stage was thronged with all the hordes and pulks which the house could muster. Bands of Polanders, Lesguis, Kirguis, Ukraine and Don Cossacks, Tartars, &c. &c. with banners, standards, streamers, spears, trophies, &c. in military, array and martial procession, filled the Stage, and were displayed to great advantage. We suppose too, they will contribute to fill the house, and the treasury; which latter has been fully employed in the preparation of this expensive revival.

## KING'S THEATRE.

The Opera House has distinguished itself by a performance called the *Heroïa di Luab*, produced for the benefit of Madame Catalani, full of battle, chains, prisons, and all the horrors of war and captivity. Who would have thought of so much fury, heroism, love, passion, and animosity, among heartless Italians, and sing-song *Signors* and *Signoras*. Nevertheless, so it was, and being *Opera di Musica*, not *Opera di Poesia*, the Poet was nothing and the Musician was every thing. The battle scene, however, was not without spirit and pathos, and perhaps was allowed to pass as a specimen of what the poetical composer could do, did not the musical composer tie his hands. The music gave much satisfaction; and though not of the higher order, or grand, yet was allowed to be elegant, and pleasing: it gave delight, if it did not astonish. To say that Madame Catalani discharged her part with her usual skill and freedom, with the most facile execution and command of voice, is merely to repeat the encomium due to her usual style of performance. Tramezzani is not gifted with a voice able to contend with Catalani. Whether hero or tyrant, he should evidently take the lead of her exertions; whereas he seems rather to follow them:—but a captivator following his captive in vocal expression and force! . . . Taste and science, must be extremely powerful to compensate for this natural defect. In compliment to the lady the house was crowded in every part.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This theatre is not yet opened as a Summer theatre, but it has of late abounded in amusement equal to any that can beguile the dog-days:—true it is also, that the dogged curs of



critics have snarled themselves into a midsummer heat, in wrath against a certain Mr. Coates, who, under the title of the *Amateur of Fashion*, has exerted his marvellous abilities in enacting various *tip top* characters for the amusement of the town. In our last we hinted at his pertinacity; with his castigation by the imitative buffoonery of Matthews; again we have to record the gaping curiosity of a thoughtless crowd,—for he draws full houses: the humours of Bartholomew fair transferred to the region of *politesse*; the vacant induration of the actor, with the entertainment of hissing, groaning, hooting, laughing, jesting, joking, grinning, and mocking, performed by the audience. He lately died as a Romeo, to a Juliet who suffered more than was intended for her while living, and could not descend to the vault of the Capulets in peace, so intent were the audience on mortifying her *caro sposo*.

This could not but be very distressing to a young person who hoped to have some advantage, the exhibition of her talents. The incident is by no means favourable to her future pretensions.

The proverb says “a word to the wise is enough,”—but how much is enough to the unwise? It remains to be settled by Mr. Coates and Buonaparte. At the best, the stage, is a precarious resource; how much more when a *benefit* becomes a detriment:—and Juliet pays for the town's contempt of her Romeo! .....

This is the time of year at which the minor theatres open:—Easter Monday has time immemorial given the signal for the resort of *Amateurs not of fashion*. Perhaps were the balance of enjoyment struck, there go away from these lighter establishments, more satisfied than from the Opera, though dignified with the title of the *King's Theatre*, or from those magnificent structures which present diverting pantomimes by Royal Patent, and act monologues—melodramas—and, what not?

The censorious affirm that the Theatres Royal are fast declining to the state and condition of this humbler class of places of entertainment; we rather suspect that these humbler places of entertainment are exerting themselves to equal the shew, the scenery, and the splendour of Theatres Royal. They employ the mechanist, the dress-maker, and whatever contributes to parade *almost as much* as Covent Garden or Drury Lane.

#### ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Mr. Astley furnishes every year some agreeable novelty:—his pantomimes frequently possess more variety and fancy than those of the prouder theatres:—Beside the usual attraction

of equestrian skill, the additional one of a *new* pantomime, and a new grand scenic drama, which puts us in mind of some of the most charming enchantments of the Arabian Nights. The clown indeed broke the spell, little, by the protrusion of his rubicund nose and vulgar grinace, amid magic bowers and golden fountains. The great charm, however, is a grand scene in melo-drame of Ferdinand of Spain:—a castle is fired, and a splendid scene of *conflagration* ensues: the falling beams, enveloped in masses of flame, the explosion,—the ruinous confusion,—together with the clashing of swords, and the trampling of horses, formed a most striking combination.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the season with the play of Richard the Third, and the grand spectacle of Timour the Tartar:—the principal novelty of the night was the first appearance of a gentleman, in the character of Richard, who performed this difficult part in such a manner as to obtain a moderate share of applause.

We adduce this attempt to portray the ingenious and malignant Richard, as a proof in point of what is above hinted, that the minor theatres are treading fast on the heels of the major establishments: and to say truth, unless the latter look well to their ways, the former will, as Hamlet's expression is “gall their kibe.”

#### SADLER'S WELLS

Opened with a very entertaining new pantomime, in which Grimaldi regaled his old friends with his usual treat of characteristic tricks, songs, and droll stories:—a grand melo-dramatic, operatic, and aquatic romance succeeded, in which specres, murders, battles, robberies and castle burnings were introduced in a sufficient quantity to gratify the most voracious appetite for the horrible. Two large ships were also brought forward for the first time, and received with great applause; to be sure it would have been better if they had not so often run aground; but this was not surprising, when a man was enabled to walk round one of them with the water not higher than his knee; by which means it manifestly appeared, to the great relief of the audience, that even if a shipwreck had been the consequence, there was no imminent danger of drowning. But considering the narrow seas in which they had to navigate, and the numerous shoals on every side, the new performers played their parts very creditably, and much to the satisfaction of a very crowded house.

OBSERVATIONS ON PARTICULAR PASSAGES  
IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF DR. CLARKE'S  
TRAVELS,—IN GREECE, EGYPT, AND THE  
HOLY LAND.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Whether the conceptions of the writer are entitled to produce any conviction in the minds of readers of the foregoing letters, in proof that the neighbourhood of Troy was a scene sacred from ages earlier than Homer, must be left to the determination of the learned and ingenious. It is time to descend from the abodes of immortals, to the humble regions of human life, and to visit the chambers of the tomb; a subject on which the researches of Dr. Clarke have been distinguished by discoveries, not less interesting than those observed on the summit of Olympus. I attend him now to the Gulf of Mæri and the ancient city of Telmessus, on the coast of Asia Minor.—

Of these he says, "The ruins lie around the town of Mæri, the first to be noticed is the immense Theatre, on the side of a mountain sloping to the sea. Three immense portals, not unlike the appearances presented at Stonehenge, conducted to the arena. The centre gateway consists of five stones, and the others of three stones each, placed in the most simple style of architecture:—two stones on each side, one on the other as uprights, and one laid across at the top: the uprights are ten feet two inches, and five feet eleven inches, making the whole height of the door eleven feet six inches."

I notice this passage, as well for its reference to Stonehenge, as for the remarkable error committed by Dr. C. in stating the height of this door-way. *Ten feet two inches, added to five feet eleven inches, make sixteen feet one inch*; the scale of subjects in comparison with the figures standing under them in two plates, the width, &c. agree with this enlarged measurement. This singular mistake will, no doubt, meet Dr. C.'s correction in a second edition: it is probable he has connected the height of the lowest door-way with the highest.

"Near the ruins of this edifice are other remains, and among them one of a nature too remarkable to be passed without notice. At present it exhibits a lofty and very spacious vaulted apartment, open in front, cut in the solid substance of a rock, beneath the declivity, on which the theatre is situated, and close to the Sea. The sides of it are of natural stone; but the back part is of masonry, stuccoed with so much art, that it presents a

close imitation of the appearance presented by the rock itself. It evidently served as a screen to conceal a hollow recess, of the same height and breadth as that side of the vault. In this recess was probably secreted one of those soothsayers, for which Telmessus was eminently renowned; so that when persons entered the vault to consult the oracle, a voice, apparently supernatural, might answer, where no person was visible. Similar means of deception, employed by Heathen priests, are exhibited by their remains at Argos, in Peloponnesus, as will hereafter appear. But concerning the Telmessian cave, it is difficult to explain the manner in which the person who delivered the oracular sayings obtained an entrance into the recess. We could observe neither hole nor crevice; nor would the place have been discovered if some persons had not, either by accident or design, broken a small aperture through the artificial wall, about four feet from the floor of the vault. A flight of steps conducted from the shore to this remarkable cave, and as it was open in front towards the sea, it does not appear to have served for a place of sepulture. We may therefore conclude, that it presents a curious relique of that juggling augury for which this city was particularly famous."

Nothing is worse than a bad character. Arrian says of the Telmessians, that they were all addicted to augury, men, women, and children. The famous augur of Alexander the Great, was Aristander of Telmessus. Cicero on Divination, also describes Telmessus as a city excelling in the art and mystery of augury. To such authority there is no reply; yet the difficulty of ingress and egress to and from this apartment, is startling: nor is it less, that without hole or crevice, without passage for the sound of a human voice, no oracle could have been given in words intelligible, through a wall of solid masonry, by way of "answer" to any inquirer. There must, therefore, have been other conveyances for sound; and very possibly, an accurate examination, as by striking the wall with a hammer, or, &c. might detect a passage for a person also; otherwise this conjecture of Dr. C. must remain unsupported.

That the divinations and oracles of the Heathen were managed, is scarcely deniable; yet the announced discovery of one of the modes excites impatience. It is to be hoped that the evidence of imposture may be full and clear; beyond the impeachment of any future Van Dale, &c.

"The tombs of Telmessus are of two kinds; both visible from the sea at a considerable distance. The first, and the more extraordinary are sepulchres hewn in the face of perpendicular rocks. Wherever the side of a mountain presented an almost inaccessible steep, there the ancient workman

seem to have bestowed their principal labour. In such situations are seen, excavated chambers, worked with such marvellous art as to exhibit open façades, porticoes with Ionic columns, gates and doors beautifully sculptured, on which are carved the representation as of embossed iron work, bolts and hinges. Yet every such appearance, whatever number of parts may compose it, proves, upon examination, to consist of one stone." — [Dr. C. adds in a note, "A similar style of workmanship may be observed in the stupendous Indian temples, as they are beautifully delineated by Mr. Daniel.]—The columns, broken at their bases, remain suspended by their capitals; being, in fact, a part of the architrave and cornice they seem to support, and therefore are sustained by them and by the contiguous mass of rock above, to which they all belong. These are the sepulchres resembling those of Persepolis."

In the sides, or at the ends of such chambers, the bodies were deposited for preservation. I may refer your readers to the article on the Catacombs of Rome.—*Panorama*, vol. xiii. p. 234 for a description of their arrangement. But for the second kind of tomb described by Dr. C. I must beg them to recollect the raised tombs, standing over graves or vaults in our English church yards. These are of various descriptions, but are usually square buildings, a few feet in height, which, being removed, the opening of the grave containing the body is seen beneath them.

"The other kind of tombs," says Dr. C. "found at Telmessus, is the true Grecian *Soros*, the sarcophagus of the Romans. The largest of those near the shore, situated in a valley between the mountains and the sea, is composed of five immense masses of stone; four being used for the sides, and one for the lid, or cover. A small opening, shaped like a door, in the side facing the harbour, is barely large enough to allow a passage for the human body. Examining its interior by means of the aperture here afforded, we perceived another small square opening in the floor of this vast *Soros*, which seemed to communicate with an interior vault."

"The first kind (of sepulchres) seem evidently Asiatic: they correspond with the remains of customs still discernible in many parts of India. The last are of European origin."

"Other sepulchres of the same form [as the *Soros*] consist of two masses of stone, one for the body, or chest of the *Soros*, and the other for its operculum, (or cover) and to increase the wonder excited by the skill and labour manifested in their construction, they have been almost miraculously raised to the surrounding heights, and there left standing upon the projections and crags of the rocks, which the casualties of nature presented for

their reception. It is quite inconceivable by what art the people of Telmessus were enabled to raise such everlasting monuments of their piety for the dead.

"We ascended the cliffs, for the purpose of examining more accurately what are deemed, and with reason, the greatest curiosities of Macri: the tombs cut out of the solid rock, in the precipices towards the sea. The labour here bestowed has been immense, and the work is very beautiful. Some of these are more adorned than others, having, as was before stated, a kind of portico, with pillars in front. In those that were almost plain, the hewn stone was as smooth as if the artist had been employed upon wood, or any other soft substance. The exterior form of almost every one of them cannot, perhaps, be better described, than by comparing them with a familiar article of household furniture, to which they have great resemblance: namely, those book-cases with glass doors, seen upon bureaus, surmounted by ornamental rail-work over the front and sides. A small rectangular opening, scarcely large enough to pass through, admitted us to the interior of some of these tombs, where we found a square chamber, with one or more receptacles for dead bodies, shaped like baths, upon the sides of the apartment, and neatly chiselled in the body of the rock. The mouths of these sepulchres had been originally closed by square slabs of stone, exactly adapted to grooves cut for their reception; and so nicely adjusted, that when the work was finished, the place of entrance might not be observed. Of similar construction were the sepulchres of the Jews in Palestine; and particularly that in which our Saviour was buried.

"But there were some of these sepulchres without any discoverable entrance, either natural or artificial; nor could we conceive how they were formed, or in what manner bodies were conveyed into the interior. The slabs whence the seeming doors were constructed, proved, upon examination, to be integral parts of the solid rock; neither would the interior have been discovered, had it not been for a small irregular aperture, broken by the people of the country through one of the divisions hewn in imitation of the pannels. Through this hole, barely wide enough for a person to thrust his head, we obtained a view of the interior. Here we perceived the same sort of chamber as in the others, but without the smallest joint or crevice either belonging to the doors, or any where in its massive sides, by means of which a stone might be removed, or any opening effected for a place of admission. This may be left for explanation by future travellers who visit Macri. It was altogether incomprehensible to us, and therefore it is better to curtail the marvellous, than, by enlarging upon such a subject, to incur

the imputation of writing a romance. Something like the curious cement, before mentioned, in the oracular cave, might perhaps, by its resemblance to natural stone, have deluded our observation, and thus concealed a secret entrance to the tomb."

"Of all these tombs, the most magnificent are those cut in a precipice facing the sea. Many of these have the appearance of being inaccessible; but by dint of climbing from rock to rock, at the risk of a dangerous fall, it is possible even to ascend to the highest. They are there fronted with rude pillars, whose capitals exhibit the curvature or horn, generally considered as denoting the Ionic order of architecture; and those pillars are integral parts of the solid rock. Some of them are twenty feet high. The mouths of these sepulchres are closed with beautiful sculptured imitations of brazen or iron doors, with hinges, knobs and bars. I ascended to one above, appearing larger than any of the others. Here the rock consisted of a beautiful breccia, and before the mouth of this remarkable tomb, were columns of that substance, twenty feet in height."

The tombs of the first kind; the chambers cut in rocks, are with great propriety referred by Dr. Clarke to an Indian origin. By this reference they strengthen my general position in former letters, that the people who in early ages established themselves on this coast, were emigrants from the original India. Not to insist further on this, I observe that it is natural to suppose, that in the earliest formation of sepulchral chambers in rocks, advantage was taken of casual cliffs or chasms, or grots in the rock, the enlargement of which would answer the purpose intended. If I mistake not, the first mention of such a chamber, is in the history of Abraham, Gen. xxiii. 9, &c. rendered in our public version "the cave of Machpelah." But *Machpelah* certainly means, the double; duplication: a cave divided into two parts. Whoever consults the original will probably perceive, that two articles are specified, verse 17.—1. the cave—2. Machpelah, or the double chambers: "Hence we find the patriarch burying his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah (or double chamber) before Mamre," verse 19.

Hebron is seven leagues from Jerusalem South: the whole country is a rock. This city formerly stood on a hill; though now gradually removed to one side of that hill; on the highest part of which stands the castle. It is held in such veneration by the Turks, that they suffer neither wine nor brandy to enter it. It is called *El Kafil*, the well-beloved, one of the names given by them to the Patriarch Abraham. It is well known, that the plain of Mamre was at the foot of

the hill at Hebron; to the ascent of which, I suppose, the field of Ephron, bought by Abraham, extended; and in the rocky side of this hill was the cave, with its double chamber.

This spot is now covered by a church, built by the Empress Helena; the stones of which are of extraordinary dimensions. We see some of them, says D'Arvieux, from whom this account is taken, twenty-seven feet in length, and thick and wide in proportion. The Empress caused this church to be covered with lead: she founded a Bishoprick for it, with a revenue of five thousand crowns; a considerable sum for that time, and in a country where living is cheap. The church is accompanied by an extensive and handsome building. At the entry of it is a large kitchen, where every day pottage made of lentils and other pulse, is distributed by the dervises to all passengers, and to whoever stands in need of it, in memory of what passed in this place between Jacob and Esau. We partook of it; but we could not enter into this handsome church, it being now converted into a mosque, admission to which is forbidden to all except faithful Mussulmans.

The entry to the double cave is within the church; and consequently inaccessible to Christians and Jews. The Turks even dare not enter it, for fear of losing their sight, as they say has happened to over curious persons formerly. But there is an opening on the outside through which the first cavern may be seen, by means of lighted flambeaux introduced into it when the dervises do not observe. Here Christians and Jews perform their prayers; and pilgrims, of all ranks and countries, burn lamps and tapers, and incense, which renders the place very greasy and smoaky."

D'Arvieux proceeds to narrate the description given by a Rabbi of Hebron, who ventured to explore the cave, and who says "the first cavern is large and spacious, into it is a descent of a few steps, but it is only like a vestibule to the second, in which are the sepulchres: into this is another descent: it is larger and higher than the former: and BOTH ARE CUT INTO THE ROCK." It is this circumstance of their being cut into the rock, which deserves notice:—first, as the custom is of Indian origin; secondly, of the deepest antiquity; thirdly, as the material is of an imperishable nature. The destruction of the sepulchres at Telmessus is beyond human power; and was so, especially, before the discovery of gunpowder. Nothing bids so fair for perpetuity; and supposing the occupier to be known to posterity, nothing is so likely to mark the true place of his burial, and to preserve his memory, particularly if there be

only his sepulchre in the locality. It will be recollected, that this sepulchre is now covered by a church.

The extreme care bestowed on these tombs at Telmessus to embellish their entrances with the appearance of doors, &c. deserves attention. It agrees exactly with the phraseology of our English expression "Death's door," with that of "the gates of Hades," or Hell, with that of "the house appointed for all living;"—the "eternal house,"—the "house of ages," common in monumental inscriptions, as may be seen in Montfaucon. But there is at least one place in S. S. where the term *house*, meaning a tomb, imports a *palace*; as it often does in respect to the living. Isaiah, xiv. 18. "All the kings of the nations—all of them lie in glory; each chief in his own (house) *mausoleum*:"—his embellished palace of death, like those so highly laboured as to excite Dr. C.'s admiration. It will be observed, that this is part of an ode addressed to the King of Babylon, and that these chiefs are spoken of as lying in glory. Did the phraseology take its rise from this mode of decoration, or did the mode of decoration take its rise from the phraseology? or, were both derived from the common feelings of nature, respect, and security for the dead?

It should seem, from Dr. C.'s account, that the immense tombs of the kind he calls *Soroi*, were as likely to last to eternity, as those in the rocks themselves. One of these, according to Professor Porson, dates prior to the hundredth Olympiad, so that it was of the antiquity of two thousand one hundred and twenty one years, when visited by our traveller. The inscription upon it was thus translated by the learned Grecian Professor.

"Helen, who was also Aphion, the daughter of Jason, the son of Diogenes, a woman of Telmessus, constructed this monument for herself, and late in life has buried herself therein, and to Apollonides her own son, and to Helen, who is likewise called Aphion, her own grand daughter: but to nobody else be it allowed to be deposited in the *turret*, after that she herself is therein entombed. But if any person presume to put any person therein, let him be devoted to the infernal gods, and let him yearly pay to the treasury of the Telmessenians fifteen drachms." (nine shillings and eight-pence farthing.)

Without affecting one thousandth part of the Professor's Greek learning, I may be allowed to criticise his English version. It does not seem clear to a moderate understanding, by what means a person could bury herself in this tomb, or in any other. I recollect proposals issued by a burial society, which began,— "Whereas many persons find it difficult to bury themselves after their de-

"cease:"—but the secretary of that society made no pretension to classical learning. I must also observe, that the proper rendering of the Greek *οὐρα* is not restrictively *late*—*late in life*, but, at length, after a determinate period—after her life is elapsed, she intends to be buried therein: and thirdly, that the prohibition to entomb any others, "*after she herself is therein entombed*," plainly shews, that she had not yet buried herself, though she purposed to occupy this *requietorium*, as we find the phrase in Gruter: *Fecit sibi requietorium*. The preparation of a tomb during life is marked commonly enough on monuments.

A much worse slip of the pen is committed from mere want of adequate reflection, by Dr. C. in a note, wherein he says, "The account given by Diodorus of the sepulchre of Osymandias, affording one of the oldest inscriptions of this nature, proves how fully the ancients relied upon the perpetuity of their sepulchres. "I am Osymandias, King of Kings! If any one would know how great I am, and *where I lie*\*, let him surpass any of my works."—Strange! that on the sepulchre of the king, a reference should be made to any thing else for information where he lies! Was it not to be expected that he lay in his sepulchre? what else was its use? and what correlation was there between surpassing his works, and discovering the place of his burial? Would surpassing them a hundred times reveal this supposed secret? surely not. Dr. C. has rendered his misconception more sensible, by describing the inscription as written on the *sepulchre*. Other translators say, it was engraven on a *statue* that adorned this sepulchre: even so, however, there is a difference of opinion on the true meaning of the words. The Abbé Terrasson renders—"if any one desires to know how great I am and where I repose, it is necessary that he should destroy some one of these works." The Abbé assigns this reason for such supposed necessary destruction: "because these kings caused their bodies to be concealed in some place in these edifices." This opposes the very first intention of a sepulchre; but the Abbé saw a reference to the buildings adjacent, which has escaped other writers. It is, surely, good sense to say,— "if any one desires to know the extent of my power, let him surpass these works, these costly buildings, &c. around him:—that undertaking will convince him of my greatness." It is something like the *circumspect* on the monument of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Church. But still there remains the expression rendered "*where I lie*" to be explained. The error seems to me to arise from taking the *χαίρει*

\* The Italics are so marked by Dr. C.



expressed too strictly in the interrogative sense of *where?* The term *πρὸς* often means the very spot or place spoken of—and would be better expressed in English by *here*, or *hereabouts*. It might be modestly taken to import, *even though I lie here*, q. d. "King of Kings, Osymandyas, I am: if any one desire to know the extent of my greatness, *even though I lie here*, let him surpass these works of mine." Something like this has been a frequent sentiment on the tombs of great men\*. But I think the general tone of this inscription rather displays pride than modesty; and therefore I would construe it more strictly, in a prouder sense: "King of Kings! Osymandyas, I am: if any one desire to know how great I am, *even lying here*, [or *even where I lie*] let him surpass any of my works," which he beholds in this scene of magnificence. What remains of the admirable works alluded to, are sufficient to justify the boast, by the verdict of all travellers who have seen them, though nothing can justify the sentiment in which that boast originated; and still less, the assumption of such *pomposity* by a mortal reduced to utter incapability of defending his remains from violation, whether by the barbarian marauder at home, or the curious and learned inquirer from distant regions.

Here I must close this letter. Those which may follow will have occasion to recur to much of its contents.

I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

FIDELIS.

In addition to what our worthy correspondent has remarked, it may be advisable on this subject to desire our readers to advert to our ninth volume, p. 854, where they will find, transcribed from Dr. Clarke's *first volume*, a description of another kind of most ancient tomb, and probably the very first kind that marked the place of burial of the earliest chiefs. It consists of a round tumulus

\* The following is an instance from Mr. Kinneir's *Memoir on Persia*,\* p. 179.

"Merv Shah Jehan [the seat of the king] was the ancient capital of Margiana. . . The fruits of Merv were finer than those of any other place, and the walls were, on all sides, surrounded with stately palaces, groves, and gardens. Here Alp Arslan, the most powerful prince of his time, reigned a number of years, in all the pomp and splendour of oriental magnificence; and the following epitaph, it is reported, may still be seen on the tomb of that hero:—"You who have witnessed the grandeur of Alp Arslan, exalted even to the Heavens, come to Merv, and you will there see it buried in the dust." EDIT.

\* Compare *Pari* vol. xiii. p. 157.—357.

of earth raised over the remains of the dead. This was in later times strengthened by a centre of stones brought and laid loosely but firmly over the body, and a mass of earth added for its exterior covering. Tall trees or groves were probably planted on the top of such mounds, rendering them conspicuous in the highest possible degree. After ages annexed consecrated shrines and means of worship, and these mounds became sacred. Another progress of refinement was, the construction of interior vaults of stone, having regular forms, at first one chamber, then two or more; demanding considerable skill in the workmen. These also are covered by a hillock of earth; and some of these have preserved the deposit committed to their charge, to this day.—We have thought it worth while to transcribe Dr. Clarke's account of one of these. Travels, vol. i. p. 398.

The commandant of engineers at Tamar, General Vanderweyde, had employed the soldiers of the garrison in opening the largest *tumulus*. It was quite a mountain. On the eastern side they discovered the entrance to a large arched vault, of the most admirable masonry. I had the pleasure of descending to this remarkable sepulchre. Its mouth was half-filled with earth, yet, after passing the entrance, there was sufficient space for a person to stand upright. Further toward the interior, the area was clear, and the work perfectly entire. The material whereof the masonry consisted, was a white crumbling lime-stone, such as the country now affords, filled with fragments of minute shells. Whether it were the work of Milesians or other colonies of Greece, the skill used in its construction is very evident. The stones of the sides are all square, perfect in their form, and put together without any cement. The roof exhibits the finest turned arch imaginable, having the whiteness of the purest marble. An interior vaulted chamber is separated from the outer, by means of two pilasters swelling out toward their basis, and placed on each side at the entrance: the inner chamber is the larger of the two. Immediately above the stone work, constructed for the vault of the sepulchre, appeared, first, a covering of earth, and then a larger of seaweed, compressed by another superincumbent stratum of earth to the thickness of about two inches. This layer of seaweed was as white as snow, and when taken into the hand, separated into thin flakes and fell to pieces. Such a vegetable covering is found in all the tombs in this country. In this tomb was found a zone for the ankle, or bracelet for the wrist, of the purest massive gold: it weighed

three-quarters of a pound. It represented the body of a serpent, having two heads, which meeting, formed the opening for the wrist or ankle: the serpent's heads were studded with rubies to imitate eyes, and to ornament the back part of each head were two distinct rows of gems. The rest of the bracelet was further adorned by rude graved work."

This is one of the most finished instances of the kind. It merely remains to say, that to bring stones or parcels of earth for the tomb of a sovereign, from all parts of the country, was esteemed an act of duty and affection. An expression of friendship still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect, "*I will cast a stone upon thy cairn.*" Sometimes the pile of smaller stones was eased with others of larger dimensions, and even extremely massive stones; but these have not the antiquity of those covered with earth.

The reader has now the several kinds of early sepulchres before him, and may easily imagine the progress from rude to finished; from coarse and artless labours to those of greater cost, exertion, and refinement.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD ON THE MEANS  
AND ADVANTAGES OF SUPPLYING THE  
METROPOLIS, AND THE INTERIOR OF  
THE COUNTRY WITH FISH.

[Extract from a Pamphlet.]

The following article appears to us to be so strongly intitled to general, or rather national attention, that we are induced to submit to all our readers in the country, who are at the head of great manufactories, or in the office of guardians of the poor in large towns, or in other stations where bodies of labouring people are assembled.—The propriety of *endeavouring to support the plan*, and thereby establish it for future service, as well as to assist, in benefiting those immediately around them, by means of a supply that *now* may make a change in diet, which formerly would have been thought highly meritorious; and indeed an indispensable branch of religious observance.

"It is a well ascertained fact, that at the very time when there is the greatest quantity of Mackerel to be caught in the part of the British Channel which supplies the London market, the Fishermen, who frequent Billingsgate, almost wholly discontinue the Mackerel Fishery. This extraordinary circumstance is thus accounted for. These

Fishermen depend, in a great measure, for customers on Fish-women who attend daily at Billingsgate with their baskets on their heads, to purchase the Mackerel, and carry them for sale about the metropolis. As long as these women continue their attendance on the Billingsgate Market, the Fishermen are secure of a certain degree of custom for their Fish; but as soon as the common fruit comes into season, the women give up dealing in fish, finding the sale of gooseberries, currants, and the like, to produce them a more secure profit, with less trouble.

The fishermen being thus disappointed of a sale for their mackerel, at the time when they are most abundant, give up, in a degree, their employment for the season; and an immense quantity of palatable and nutritious food is thereby annually withheld from the inhabitants of the metropolis.

This circumstance of the want of means of sending their fish generally into the town, not only prevents the mackerel being caught, but even after they have been caught and brought up the river, precludes a considerable part of it from ever reaching the market; for all that arrives at this period beyond the estimated demand of fishmongers, however fresh and good, is thrown into the Thames, and destroyed before it reaches Billingsgate.

These facts were, in May last, stated to the Committee for the Relief of the Manufacturing Poor, by Mr. Hale, of Wood-street, Spitalfields, one of their members, who had possessed the means of ascertaining their correctness beyond all question. With the authority of the Committee, he entered into an agreement to take from the Fishermen from ten to twenty thousand mackerel a day, whenever the price was so low as 10s. the hundred of six score; a price at which the Fishermen said they could afford to supply the London market to any extent, were they sure of a regular sale at that price. This engagement was advantageous to the Fishermen; for while they had the benefit of the higher prices, as far as the demand of their more opulent customers would extend, they were certain of a market for any surplussage of mackerel which they could catch.

The effect of this agreement was to produce an extraordinary supply of mackerel in the London market, attended with such a diminution in price, that the best mackerel, perfectly fresh, were sold, even in the early part of the season, at two-pence and three-pence a piece.

On the 15th day of June, 1812, they came down to the stipulated price; and upwards of 17,000 mackerel on that day were purchased by Mr. Hale, at five pounds the thousand, and sent to Spitalfields, and there sold to the working weavers at the original

cost, of a penny a-piece. Women were employed to carry them from Billingsgate to Spitalfields, until eleven o'clock at night; and hands were wanted to supply the pressure of the demand, as they were purchased with great avidity by the inhabitants of that district, not merely for immediate consumption, but also put into small pots, just covered with vinegar, and baked; the pots containing eight or ten mackerel in each. Preserved in this way, they will continue good for some time, and eat very well, like pickled salmon.

It soon appeared, that the district of Spitalfields would not be equal to the consumption of the great quantities of mackerel which were daily arriving in an increasing ratio. The poor in other parts of the town were now served at the same rate. Workhouses and other public establishments were also served; and the supply increased to so great a degree, that 500,000 mackerels arrived, and were sold in one day. They would probably have amounted to such a number, as to have exceeded the power of distribution; but at this time the wind changed to due west, and continued so for a fortnight\*, which kept down the supply. This, however, did not prevent their still continuing so cheap, as to be purchased at six and even nine for a shilling.

The reader will probably be curious to know, what were the *extensive funds* which were expended on producing at so critical a period, this benefit to a population of above a million of people; and in preventing many of those complaints in Spitalfields, which were heard in the other manufacturing parts of the kingdom. He will learn with surprise that the whole amount of the expenditure was *fifty five pounds ten shillings*. There was no extra charge, except for a trifling loss in one instance upon about 4,000 mackerel, it being a rule *not to sell any* that had been kept longer than the day after they were caught, or that were not *quite fresh and sweet*. The general expence was that of sending them from Billingsgate; Mr. Hale having gratuitously undertaken the whole arrangement and management of that which has benefited not merely the poor and distressed manufacturer, but all the other classes of society; contributing to the abundance and cheapness of food, and producing a considerable saving in wheat corn, for the general advantage of the country at large.

At the same time that the committee for

\* The west wind, which is unfavourable to the supply of fish in London, is most favourable to the fishery in the Channel.

† I should except the butchers, who complained that they had not the usual market for the inferior pieces of meat, but were obliged to sell them at two-pence a pound under the usual price.

the relief of the Manufacturing Poor, had adopted this plan for the present relief of the metropolis, they had proceeded (on the 18th and 24th of June, 1812,) with a view to the prospective benefit of the manufacturing and other poor, throughout England, to contract for 200 tons of corned cod, cured on our own coasts in such a way, as with a little watering† to eat almost like fresh cod. The amount of this contract (exclusive of another contract for 400,000 corned herrings) was £3,500. for the 200 tons, being equal to 18s. per hundred weight, they being sold at two-pence the pound.

Of this corned cod, parcels of a ton, or two tons each, have been sent to some manufacturing towns upon trial. From Mr. Heathfield, of Eastwood house (a very active member and the treasurer of the Sheffield and Rotherham Committees for the Relief of the Poor, to which some of the cod had been sent) I have just received a letter, of which the following extract will, I am confident, be interesting to my reader:—"A small supply of fish, which we have recently received, has been found most acceptable, both at Rotherham and Sheffield, at the latter place especially it has been purchased with avidity, by the work-people of the few masters who have hitherto been enabled to offer any for sale. An opinion had partially prevailed, that the poor would not eat salt fish, but the evidence is decisive that the consumption would be large, could the supply be obtained. The distress in this riding, it is to be apprehended, will be severe during the winter; particularly at Sheffield, where a considerable number of hands have been discharged within these few days, through the absolute incapacity of the manufacturers engaged in the American trade, any longer to employ them. Very indifferent salt cod is selling there at 5d. per lb. Of white herrings the inhabitants know but little: when in the market they have been sold § at 2d. each. Your herrings can

† The corned cod should be steeped forty-eight hours in cold water, changing the water morning and evening, and then boiled and eat with potatoes. It is not liable to the general objection of Salt Fish, of creating an unnatural degree of thirst.

§ While very indifferent herrings were selling at Sheffield, at two-pence a-piece, they were to be purchased this year, at Hastings, at the rate of six-pence the hundred; and in some parts of Scotland (as I am told) for half that price. The bay-salt (duty free) for curing a hundred o herrings, costs about a penny.—It should seem, therefore, that our manufacturers might be supplied at the price of a farthing, or at most, a half penny, with that quantity of food for which they have been paying two-pence.

be afforded two for 1<sup>ld</sup>. and the cod at 2<sup>ld</sup>. per lb. and both are excellent. I cannot, in this early stage of the investigation, say what quantity would carry us through the approaching season; but it is to be expected the consumption would be very extensive. I have made application for forty tons of cod, which I hope will be forwarded. It would be impertinent in me to urge upon you and upon the gentlemen acting with you, the importance of your own plan; but it may not be improper to say, that in this part of the kingdom it is received as a measure admirably calculated to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and to augment the national stock. Some exertion, on the part of gentlemen in their respective localities, will be necessary to produce the whole effect which I conceive to be intended; namely, to place a good meal within the reach of every family, possessed of even a trifling weekly stipend. But if the stock of fish be adequate, the interposition of a few active persons will accomplish that object, so consoling to all who sympathize with their suffering fellow-creatures.

## OBSERVATIONS.

The great value of Mr. Hale's experiment is, that it affords *practical information* on a very important subject, and supplies a moral remedy for increasing population, and the vicissitudes of commerce and manufactures. The general use of wheaten bread—a great number of horses kept for parade—wasteful habits of life—increase of manufactures—and the supply of our fleets and armies in a necessary war—have so augmented the demand for wheat corn, that every succeeding year seems to require a degree of miraculous plenty, or a ruinous importation from foreign countries. When any thing is wanted in England, nothing is so easy, or so natural, as to order it to be imported, forgetful that the effect of reliance on such importation, may be a diminution of national wealth, a depreciation in the rate of exchange, and a dependence on foreign nations for the supply of the necessary articles of life. In the years 1800 and 1801, the money remitted to other countries, for the purchase of corn for our home consumption, amounted to £18,905,093. and above forty-two millions of money have been sent out of England for the purchase of foreign corn, in the period between 1800 and 1810 inclusive.

That species of speculation, which reduces the quantity to a small part of what may easily be obtained, and enhances the price far above what will make a profitable and satisfactory recompence to the persons employed, is the worst and most pernicious speculation that can exist in any country. Speculators in grain serve to check the consumption in the

time of plenty, and to provide a store against the period of scarcity: but speculators in fish waste and destroy the abundance which God has intended for the use of man, and deprive us of that food which is essential to our existence.

Improvements in agriculture, and economy in the use of food, are remedies usually prescribed for excess of population. . . .

I do not notice a third remedy at present much in vogue;—the practice, upon any *symptoms of scarcity*, of purchasing up large quantities of wheat, rice, potatoes, and other necessary articles of life; to be sold afterwards to the poor under prime cost. I fear this remedy must be classed among those *quack medicines*, which are likely to do much more harm than good;—for, in the first place, the original purchase at such a period has the immediate effect of raising the price of the article, to the injury of the poor, and of all other members of the community; and the retail of it at a low price, when the article is become scarce, contributes to increase the consumption of that, which it is then most important should be husbanded. Increased produce, either from sea or land, and increased economy, in the use of that produce, are liable to neither of these objections.

It would be one of the natural effects of our curing cod, mackerel, herrings, and other fish for our own use, that exportation would be made to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; which would afford markets for them to almost any extent. It is obvious that we are much more fitted by our local and insular situation for the supply of those countries, than Holland and America, which at present enjoy the advantages of that lucrative trade: and possessing food of our own to exchange for that of other countries, we should avoid the ruinous exportation of capital; and at the same time have the power of retaining our fish for our own use, in the event of any alarming deficiency in our own harvests, or of caprice or combination preventing other states from accepting our fish, in exchange for the corn or other produce of foreign countries. Our disadvantage now is, that we cannot *eat our manufactures*; nor, in the present state of the world, convert them into articles of subsistence. We are, therefore, like Midas, liable to starve in the midst of wealth, and to give a fatal example of the danger of relying on strangers for daily and necessary food.

The Committee for the relief of the manufacturing and labouring poor are now pursuing the same measures for the supply of the Metropolis and of our manufacturers, that they adopted last year. It appearing that the lesser cod caught by the fishermen are destroyed, they have entered into agreements,

either for bringing them fresh to market, or for *corning* them, as a supply for the manufacturing districts; and they have written circular letters to the manufacturing towns, to know what quantity of corned fish they will want. I am informed that the effect of these measures is already felt in the increased supply of the Metropolis at a reduced price.—*Jan. 7, 1812.*

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE ELEVATIONS  
AT WHICH DWELLINGS ARE INHABITED,  
AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE SUP-  
PORTED, ON MOUNTAINS AND HEIGHTS, IN  
DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

In our tenth volume, p. 1016, we gave an account of observations made by M. Valenberg, on the heights, productions, and temperature of the inhospitable and frozen mountains of the north. Lapland, from its geographical situation, may be expected to suffer whatever evils depend on the absence of heat, and the presence of cold. Yet, along the shores of the great lakes *Vastijaur*, and *Virijaur*, more than 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, the traveller found, in some places, trees and herbage, forming groves and green carpets; cheerful and mild enjoyments. He found the line of perpetual snow at about *four thousand feet* above the level of the sea. In proportion as this level is approached, the productive powers of nature fail; and man, animals, and plants, sink under the rigours of life-destroying cold. At *two thousand feet* above the sea, no tree is found but the birch, stunted and imperfect: the wild animals forsake the inclement elevation, and the lakes produce no fish. The Laplander penetrates above the line of snow; but his rein-deer no longer find the lichens, on which they depend for support. The most robust of this class of plants find shelter in clefts and crevices of perpendicular rocks: and the snow bunting [*emberiza nivalis*] is the only living being which the eye beholds.

Mr. Esmark, of Königsberg, found the line of snow in Norway at 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. But, he observed, that towards the south, and south-west, where the rays of the sun fell direct, and more powerfully than on the sides toward the north, the snow felt the effects of the solar warmth at the height of 7,000 feet above the sea. The mountain of Sneehutten, or Dorrefeld, is more than 8,000 feet above the sea. It is continually covered with snow; and in places from which the snow had fallen down, Mr. Esmark counted twenty-five strata, each covered with a distinguishable incrustation of ice. At the height of 1,000 feet, several species of fruit-trees thrive and yield considerable crops. The spruce fir grows as high as

the region of 2,000 feet above the sea. The silver fir can bear the cold as high as 3,000 feet. To this height the birch also reaches, but above it nothing is found besides the *betula nana*, with some willows and the juniper.

It is interesting to compare, with these accounts of the polar regions, those which describe the effects of cold on the elevated districts of the Alps,—mountains occupying a more southern situation; and surrounded by countries infinitely better peopled than Lapland or Norway.

M. D'Aubuisson, an engineer in the mining department, has made a number of observations in the county of Aoste; which is situated in the elbow formed by Mont Blanc, where the Alps, after having run east and west, suddenly bend to the south. The country is surrounded by the highest mountains known in Europe; the upper parts of which are almost wholly covered with ice. It extends from lat. 45½ to 46°. The elevation of the town of Aoste, placed on the banks of the Doire, almost in the center of the country, is about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The great valley is very narrow, and is bounded by mountains rising 6,000 feet and more above the river below them.

The following are the particulars of this gentleman's observations, in reference to certain articles.

VINEYARDS.—The most elevated in the valley of Aoste, and probably in France, if not in the world, are above the village of St. Peter's, in front of Villeneuve, on a mountain, having a southern aspect: above the level of the

|                                                                  |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| sea, .....                                                       | 3,600 |
| At Lasalle they are about .....                                  | 3,420 |
| At Morgen, and in some other places, various vineyards are ..... | 3,000 |

The wine made from the products of vineyards cultivated at so great heights, has but little strength; but that which is obtained from the vineyards of St. Peter's, possesses great spirit: these are .....

The wines of Aoste are in repute: these grow at an elevation of 2,100 feet; and those of Chambave, famous for its vin Muscat, are at 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.

TREES.—The highest chesnut trees seen by M. d'A. are near Challans St. Anselme: their elevation is .....

Near Gressau are others, on a northern exposure, at the height of 3,300: but chesnut trees, properly so called, do not reach these heights: at about 2,900, or 3,000 feet, they give place to nut trees, which are found 400 or



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Feet. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Feet. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 500 feet higher. Those observed by M. d'A. were, on the road to Logue and the Great St. Bernard, at                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 3,600 | ward, the most elevated habitation in Europe, is, according to Saussure, after more than a hundred observations, at the height of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 7,710 |
| Apple trees were also seen at this height. At St. Owen, M. d'A. observed one planted against a house; but it rarely produced fruit. The height of its station was                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,200 | In the valley of the Valteeline, the village of Bionn, is at the height of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 5,040 |
| The forests of pines, firs, and melesias, were very flourishing at the height of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 6,000 | In that of Val Grisanche, the principal village is elevated                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5,100 |
| Some were seen as high as 7,200 feet; but this was an uncommon height. Higher still might be found here and there some straggling trees; but they were in bad condition.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       | The hamlet of Fornet is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 5,220 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | The highest of the huts, is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6,180 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | In the Val Savaranche, the chief village is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4,800 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | The highest hamlet, that of the Bridge, is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6,000 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | The huts of Nevolet, are                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7,380 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | It deserves notice, that the val Savaranche, in which the highest dwellings, and the most elevated spots of cultivated land are found, has a northern aspect. The hamlet of the Bridge, and the fields in its neighbourhood have an eastern exposure. M. d'A. has carefully taken all the heights by the barometer, (except that of Chavannes,) for which purpose he preferred the morning of the day; so that his numbers are more likely to be under the truth than to exceed it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |       |
| GRAIN.—Maize demands, in this country, a deep staple of earth, and susceptible of being watered. It is not seen above                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3,600 | Those heights, compared with Lapland and Norway, afford matter for reflection;—it may not be amiss to add, that Colonel Crawford measured the heights of several mountains in Tibet, and found them much higher, with villages and dwellings in different parts of them, at elevations greatly exceeding these of Switzerland. The highest mountain in Tibet was calculated at 25,000 feet, above the level of the sea. This is higher than <i>Chimborazo</i> , in the Andes, by nearly 5,000 feet; which had previously been considered as the highest mountain on the globe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |
| Rye is found at double that height. Near the village of St. Remi, it grows at more than                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5,400 | The great heights at which man inhabits, and animals accompany him, while grain also, and herbage for the sustenance of both comes to maturity, beneath the Torrid zone, commands attention. The extreme heat of the climate, rises, no doubt, to considerable elevations; but the mountains rise more than in proportion; and are more or less covered with snow, notwithstanding the perpendicular rays of the sun. The line at which life ceases is high, accordingly. Whether life totally ceases, either in animals, in vegetables, or in both, among the heights of the Indian mountains is not, we believe, correctly ascertained. The diminished heights at which vegetables attain their maturity, as we recede from the Equator, until at length they cease, is progressively according to increase of latitude; until, at length, approaching the Poles, the smaller elevations prove injurious and even fatal. This seems to afford an argument that at the Poles there are no mountains, and probably no life; but one little varied surface; and one rarely broken silence. |       |
| Above Cogne the writer found Rye as high as 5,880 feet. In the val Savaranche, near the highest hamlet that is inhabited in winter, he saw some at an elevation of 6,000 feet; and even at 6,300 feet. It often happens that these grains, which are cultivated at such surprizing heights, do not ripen sufficiently to be reaped. The fields are sown in July; and after fourteen or fifteen months of labour and anxiety, the husbandman has frequently the mortification to see the entire disappointment of his hopes and wishes. The snows, which fall in October, overwhelm his fields, before the crop which they bear has reached maturity. |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| PASTURES.—The greater part of the valleys of Aoste have pastures at the height of 7,000, or                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 7,200 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| In the val Savaranche there are extensive pasturages: those of Nevolet are at                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,380 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| In some places, as in the valley of Chavannes, near the Little St. Bernard, cattle are led to pasture, during some days in the fine season of the year, on herbage apparently as high as                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8,400 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| DWELLINGS.—In the valley of Gressoney, the last hamlet is at the height of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5,100 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| The huts of Beta are                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 6,600 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| In the valley of Challant, the hamlet of St. Jacques d'Ayas is at                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5,280 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| In that of St. Bernard, St. Remi is at                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4,980 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| The convent and hospital of St. Ber-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |

Feet.

## EUROPEAN BREED OF CAMELS.

The government of Tuscany has maintained, ever since the reign of Ferdinand II. of Medici (1622) a stud of camels, in the district of San Rossore. In 1810, the number of these animals amounted to about 170.

This breed of camels belongs to that called by the French *dromedary*, having one hump only on the back, placed somewhat backward on the loins. We believe that it is more common among ourselves to call the species having two humps dromedary, and that having a single hump, by the more general name of camel.

The body of these Tuscan camels is thin, and low in flesh; it is covered with very short hair on the front of the face and nose; but increasing in length toward the upper part of the head; almost tufted on the neck, on the higher parts and outside of the fore leg, to the knee, on the back, and most of all on the hump, which is, as it were, loaded with it all round. The tail is also clothed with long hair, which descends much below the end of the real tail.

The colour of the coat varies: it is white, with a slight tint of reddish or grey, or deep bay, or chesnut, and is sometimes almost black. This coat falls off, and is renewed every year, at the close of the spring, or the beginning of summer.

M. Santi, on measuring one of these camels, a male of twelve years old, found the dimensions to be as follows:—

## French metres.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Length of the head .....         | 0.544 |
| Length of the neck .....         | 1.041 |
| Length of the body .....         | 1.759 |
| Length of the tail (bones) ..... | 0.525 |
| Length of the tail (hair) .....  | 0.876 |
| Height to the top of hump .....  | 2.131 |
| Height at the shoulder .....     | 1.868 |

The females, when pregnant, and the labouring camels, are fed, during winter, with hay, in stables, and pass the rest of the year in the fields with the others, where they eat, in preference, the leaves of the oak, the cork tree, the alder, and other trees, the hedges, thorns, thistles, and other hard and dry plants;—these they prefer to the tender and succulent meadow grass, of which cattle in general are so fond. They drink but once a day; and are able to remain much longer, when necessity requires such abstinence, without drinking.

They are taken into training for labour when four years old. The load they are capable of carrying, when rising five years, is, from 1,000 to 1,200 Tuscan pounds. The strongest carry as much as 1,500 pounds, Tuscan.

These camels do not confirm the report which has been current, that when laden, as much as he is able to carry, it is the nature of this creature to utter a cry of complaint, if more be added. The experience and discretion of the master proportions the adequate lading.

The walk of the camel is slow and heavy; his steps are long, but not quick; he travels about three miles in an hour; and about thirty miles in a day. He is capable of much greater speed when urged to a trot; but in Tuscany this is not practised, as it might prove injurious in a climate not natural to him, and in his state—to say the best of it—of artificial existence.

Neither do the Tuscans emasculate their camels, as it so greatly lowers their vigour, that they become unfit for service, and perish under moderate exertions. They have no need to be rendered gentle and docile; which is the reason given by the Arabs for that practice in their sultry deserts.

The diseases to which these camels are subject, are principally four; the *anticoro*, and the *acelono*, occasioned by depositions of humors accompanied with inflammation; the *ventrina*, or constipation of the stomachs; and the *rogna*, or itch.

Horses, not accustomed to the sight of camels, are affrighted when brought near them, and become restive: to prevent such accidents, they are gradually habituated to the figure and company of these animals, which is accomplished after a little time and some management.

Of the benefits which might be derived from these animals some are overlooked, in this establishment at Pise. Their principal labour is to carry wood, hay, straw, &c. from San Rossore and its neighbourhood, to the city. The hair serves to fill common mattresses; and some of it is made into coarse articles by knitting. The skins of such as die of disease or old age, are sold for five or six *livri* of Tuscany. When tanned they make a leather useful for common purposes, such as covering of trunks, forming portmanteaus, &c. The milk of the mothers is allowed entirely to the young. The flesh might prove tender and eatable; but in Tuscany they decline to make the experiment. Neither have they taught them to carry two persons, one on each side, sitting in covered chairs, as is commonly seen in Persia and Egypt.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood were desirous of employing these camels in labouring the ground. For this purpose they bought young ones, for which they gave 40 to 50 sequins: (£20. to £25.) but this speculation failed, on account of the destruction produced by these animals among the young trees and hedges, which they bit to pieces, or totally deprived of their bark. Those

which are sold to show-men, who go about with them from country to country, are valued from twenty to thirty sequins: (£10 to £12); but it is very seldom such are parted with.

Now, if we compare the camel of Pise with those bred in Arabia, Egypt, or Barbary, the inferiority of the European is striking. He is useful to his master in a much lower degree. The Arab camel has a lofty, brisk, and even rapid motion: he is also proof against fatigue.

This of Pise is dull and reluctant. The Arab travels, without effort, twenty or thirty leagues daily, under a heavy load; and if animated skilfully by his keeper, he is competent to a much further task; while this of Pise labours his thirty miles per day, or three miles per-hour, and this is his stint.

The Arab camel lives to the age of forty, and even of fifty years; but those of Pise do not exceed twenty years, especially such as are employed in labour; those which are favoured may reach to twenty-five or thirty.

This may stand as one instance among many, that nature has appointed races of animals to the different countries of the globe, and has confined them too, within certain limits. The camel is evidently formed for a hot country, the usual defect of which (want of water) injures this creature in the smallest proportion of any animal; and for a level or sandy plain; as is demonstrable from the formation of his foot, which is not horny, nor thoroughly divided; but callous, and only in part separated: it is therefore capable of spreading, when treading on a dry and arid soil.

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**CHEAP AND EFFECTUAL VARNISH FOR  
TILES AND BRICKS; OR OTHER EARTH-  
EN WARES EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.**

One of the greatest improvements that ever were made in the manufacture of pottery, was in the simple glazing applied to the ware, which was at once, cheap, lasting, and innocent. Glazing in which lead is a principal ingredient, is not without hazard to the health of those who use plates, &c. finished by means of it. The glazing above alluded to was brought over by two Dutchmen, who long preserved their secret, which was in fact, nothing more than throwing a few handfuls of salt into the furnace in which the ware was baking, the vapour from which settled on the articles under the action of heat. This glazing is still used to white ware. On the same principle a process has lately been adopted on the Continent, in respect to tiles for covering houses, and appears to justify our extending the knowledge of it.

It is well known that tiles are a heavy

covering for a house, naturally, and in their best condition: but this is aggravated, by the additional weight they acquire when subjected to continual rain. In spite of the most effectual baking that can be given them, they are porous to a considerable degree; and the water imbibed by each tile, on large roofs, renders the whole a great additional burden on the timbers; in consequence, these timbers are stronger, more substantial and costly, to meet this expected bearing. But if a cheap and durable varnish could be applied to tiles, they would then resist the penetration of the water, and immediately repel it from the roof.

An attempt to accomplish this has been made by coating each tile after the baking with a thin body of tar, which drying into the substance of the tile closed the pores, and prevented the entrance of water. But, this requires that each tile be passed through the hands of the workman; and be brushed over singly with tar. The following process demands no manual labour. It appears to be founded on the same principle as the glazing of pottery already alluded to. The kiln should be close, or capable of being closed; instead of open; a very close oven would answer the purpose.

M. Nieseman, a German, who furnishes this account, has often placed ten or twelve thousand tiles in a furnace, which he has glazed with little trouble.

He recommends to take, for 12,000 tiles:—  
Half a bushel of salt (in French measure, 80 kilogrammes)

Six or seven kilogrammes, or about one twelfth part of the quantity of salt, of ashes of lead; but if this cannot be had, of litharge, which is easily obtained, and is cheap;

A few handfuls of *bol rouge*, or red bole: an earth susceptible of rising in vapour.

These substances must be perfectly dry, and in a state of fine powder. When the heat is at the greatest, throw a handful of this mixture into the furnace, laying it very thin, and in a place thoroughly heated, that it may take fire immediately, so as never to form any hillock or accumulation. A small matter of dry wood thrown in by an assistant, at the same time, to ensure a flame, is proper; as the speedy action of flame is necessary to volatilize the materials of the varnish. The fire being kept up, and the whole of the glazing thrown into the furnace, the door must be closed.

When the furnace is cold and again opened, the tiles will be found strongly varnished, very compact and hardened, and absolutely impermeable to water: the three essential qualities which are demanded in a good tile. Their weight hereafter cannot be increased by moisture, but their duration and stability are effectually insured.

MANNER OF CAUSING BEES TO SLEEP,  
OR TO SUFFER STUPEFACTION, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

It is well known that the manner of treating a swarm of Bees, in order to take the honey from them, as practiced by some persons, is cruel to a degree, disgraceful to humanity, and prejudicial at the same time to their proprietors. Many of these industrious insects are destroyed by it; and by such loss weak hives are rendered unprofitable. The following process, which is extracted from the French "Annals of Agriculture", seems to be greatly favourable both to the industrious insect and its owner.

Take of that kind of mushroom which is named *Lycoperdon stelatum* about the quantity of an egg in size, set fire to it, and place it at the entrance of the hive. When a small quantity of the smoke has made its way into the hive, the Bees fall down as if stupefied, or in a sleep: they remain in this state about a quarter of an hour. During this time the swarm may be treated according to what was intended, without fear of any suffering from their stings. This proceeding does no injury to the bees themselves, nor to any of their young. It may be effected at all times, and affords an easy method of allowing swarms that are feeble to increase.

The *Lycoperdon* is our English Puff Ball. The *L. stelatum*, as its name implies, is starred. It is indigenous and grows in sandy soil in woods. Its outer membrane is a thick and leather-like envelope, divided into many parts, like the rays of a star. The interior is globular, and contains a dust which is inconceivably fine, and issues like a cloud of vapour or smoke, on the plant being crushed. This dust is extremely hurtful to the eyes. Persons have been blinded for a long while by suffering their eyes to receive a quantity of it. It is thought by some that this dust is venomous; but the more credible opinion is, that these seeds are sharp and angular; and by their minuteness elude all attempts to remove them. They hold and irritate whatever tender membrane they strike on. The plant should be dried, before it is employed as above directed. Other puff-balls produce the same effect on Bees; but more slowly and less certainly.

•• It is worth while to try whether this plant may not have the same effect on Wasps. Whoever has destroyed a wasp's nest, knows well that he would have been glad of any *quirtus* that he could have applied to the angry inhabitants. On such occasions it is common to raise a smoke of straw or stubble; a number of puff-balls in addition might prove highly preservative.

MANNER OF DESTROYING GRUBS, ANTS,  
AND OTHER INSECTS.

After what has been said on the powerful and stupefying effects of the puff-ball, it appears unnecessary to repeat the cautions given as to the use of it. There can be no doubt, but what if a smoke too long continued, or too dense be made with it, it may destroy Bees, as certainly as sulphur itself, contrary to the intention of their owner. The following recipe depends for its activity on that fact.

To destroy Insects;—take one pound and a half of soft soap, an equal quantity of flower of sulphur, two pounds of *Lycoperdon tubi*, and fifteen gallons of water; mix the whole well together by means of gentle heat; and sprinkle the insects with this water. They die on the spot. This practice is derived from Germany; and is said to be very effectual.

POTATOES GROWN WITHOUT ATMOSPHERIC  
INFLUENCE, RAIN, OR LIGHT.

The "Mercury of Suabia" a German Journal, some time ago published an account of the prolific properties of the Potatoe, which not only is curious as a philosophical experiment, but interesting, as it proves what resources nature possesses within herself for the most beneficial purposes. It may also afford a hint of which advantage may be taken under certain circumstances.

"I covered," says the writer, "a corner of a cellar, with a layer about an inch thick, composed of two thirds of fine sand brought from the Danube, and one third of common earth. I put into it, in the month of April thirty-two yellow potatoes of a thin skin; I placed them only on the surface without covering them: they shot out roots abundantly on all sides, and at the close of the month of November following, I took up more than half a bushel of produce of the very best kind. About one tenth of the quantity was equal in size to a *reinette* apple; the rest the size of a large cherry. The skin was remarkably thin, the pulp white and mealy, and the taste agreeable.

During the six months they lay on their bed, they received no attention or cultivation; nor any influence from the sunshine, or light. This experiment may be repeated to advantage in fortified places, in prisons or houses of correction, and in general in any parts of great cities, wherever are subterranean places, which are not too cold, nor too humid. By taking advantage of such places the quantity of cheap and wholesome food may certainly be increased, for the benefit of indigent individuals."

How far these potatoes were ripened to a fair maturity without the benefit of atmospheric influences, it is impossible for us to say. Whether they would have propagated *by seed*, or by cuttings, supposing them to have been placed in the open field; or whether, supposing them to have been again planted in darkness, they would have continued to yield increase, equal in size and goodness to those of the first crop, may be recommended as a problem for solution to those who have opportunity and curiosity sufficient for the experiment. Reasoning on the general proceedings of nature, we should doubt the issue; but, if such a fact can be established, it must be in the case of some subterraneous fruit, as the potatoe, or other of a like nature.

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**MOULDED GLOBES, &c. SHEWING MOUNTAINS IN RELIEVO, AND VALLIES, SEAS, EARTHS, &c. IN INTAGLIO.**

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Two artists of Berlin, M. M. Schwizky and Menke, have directed their labours to the means of reducing wood, by pounding and grinding, to a fit state for receiving the form of a mould, and taking all kinds of figures with great accuracy. They have succeeded in obtaining such a preparation, which unites extreme fineness of parts with uncommon solidity. It is made by reducing some of the best kinds of indigenous wood [we presume some of the hardest kinds] to an impalpable powder, then mixing it up with an agglutinating matter, or species of cement: the composition of which they reserve to themselves. They thus form a paste, more or less liquid, which being run into proper moulds of plaster, becomes firm and compact in about twenty-four hours.

These workmen at first directed their labours merely to the casting of infants' dolls, small images for mantle pieces, flower pots, ordinary busts, and other coarse performances. But, at length, they directed it to an object of utility, by multiplying casts of the globe invented by M. Zeune for the instruction of blind persons, in the Institution for their assistance at Berlin.

This globe, is about a foot and a half in diameter; the continents and mountains are represented on it *in relievo*; and the rivers by hollows or excavations; whereby the feeling judges on the surface of the countries, rugged or champaign, and the course of rivers winding or straight. The ices and snows of the poles and high mountains seem, as it were, white, and unequally cold and smooth to the touch; the water is coloured blue, and feels humid; the surfaces covered with vegetables are of a dull green; the sandy plains

are yellow and pebbly; the bare soil is brown and earthy; and the heaths and wastes are reddish and prickly. These Globes are sold at Berlin, at the price of ten crowns, or about thirty-five shillings, each.

This invention is susceptible of great improvement. For instance, a map of the British islands, with their mountains and rivers, and proper distinctions of rocks, pits, mines, &c. would be extremely instructive to many besides youth, in particular. Or if a smaller surface were thought more manageable in point of accuracy, a county might be placed in representation on the study table, with every advantage short of an actual visit to it. After being modeled, the superficies might be covered with a map printed on thin paper, pasted on it, shewing the towns, roads, &c. while the heights, and hollows would appear from the model. Such maps might be delivered at a moderate price; and seem to leave nothing further to be wished for in the study of geography.

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**EFFECTS OF COLOURED RAYS IN A MIXTURE OF OXYMURIATE AND HYDROGEN GAS.**

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M. Leebeck, a German chemist, having made a mixture of these gases exposed them to the light of the sun, which suddenly decomposed them with a great explosion. This experiment was suggested by Guy Lussac and Thenard, and M. Leebeck has repeated it with success by means of gas collected over hot water. He afterwards introduced this gas into a yellowish red bell glass, and another of a deep blue, which he exposed to the solar rays. In the blue bell glass the decomposition took place instantly without any explosion, and in a minute at most it was ended, and the greater part of the bell glass was filled with water. On the contrary, in the red bell glass the decomposition took place very slowly: after being exposed for twenty minutes to very strong solar rays, a very small quantity of water rose in the red bell glass. The mixture of gas in the red bell glass was introduced into a white bell glass, and also exposed to the solar rays: no explosion took place, but in a few minutes the decomposition was complete, and the glass was filled with water. The experiments were several times repeated with similar results.

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**TRANSPARENT PAPER FOR ARTISTS.**

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The tracing paper commonly used is apt to turn yellow, which injures its transparency and utility. The following recipe by Mr. Cathery, of Mead Row, near the Asylum, for a white transparent paper, appears in the



xxxth volume of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. just published. The longer time this paper is made, the better it is; it keeps clear and white, and can be traced upon with a pen, if the ink has a little ox-gall put into it. Mr. Cathery sells it for the same price at which the common tracing paper is sold.

*The Preparation.*—Take one quart of the best rectified spirits of turpentine, and put to it a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead, finely powdered; shake it up, and let it stand a day and night, then pour it off, and add to it one pound of the best Canada balsam, set it in a gentle sand heat, and keep stirring it till it is quite mixed, when it will be fit for use; then lay your paper on a smooth board, and with a large brush, brush your paper over very even with the mixture, and then hang it upon lines to dry, and it will be fit for use in about four days.

The Society voted five guineas to Mr. Cathery for his communication.

#### MR. PITT'S MONUMENT IN GUILDHALL.

The monument erected by the Corporation of London to the memory of Mr. Pitt, was lately opened to public view. It is placed on the south side of Guildhall, facing that of his father, the late Earl of Chatham. Mr. Canning, accompanied by Lord G. L. Gower, attended the opening, and met the Corporation Committee—after viewing it, he expressed great satisfaction with the likeness.

It must be confessed that there is too much reason to blush at many of those tributes to departed greatness, which have employed the chisel of the sculptor at the public expense. This censure may, without fear be applied even to some of those which have usurped commanding situations in the Metropolitan church. We readily, however, admit, that the taste of our artists, and of those of the public who admire the arts, is very much improved with respect to sculpture in general. The absurd refinements, allegorical conceits, and meretricious frippery of the French manner, are now discarded. Simplicity of design, and correctness of execution, are essential to sculpture; which ought always to be clear, intelligible, and expressive—not wandering into the variegated fancy which may be allowed to the painter. A public monument is intended for the eyes of the nation, and of the world, and its composition ought to be easily intelligible to every person of common sense. That of Lord Chatham, in Guildhall, is very skilfully executed: but it is too much encumbered with flowers, and fruit, and symbols.

The present work is designed to represent the state of England during the administration of Mr. Pitt, whose figure is placed standing on a rock, in his official robes. This at-

tention to the immediate costume, in all cases where it is not uncouth or ridiculous is commendable. We do not want the dress of a Roman Senator, to designate the character and attainments of a minister and orator in the British House of Commons. The head is a good resemblance of Mr. Pitt, in the more advanced years of his life. On his right hand is a figure of Apollo, with his lyre; and on his left, Mercury. Immediately underneath, is Britannia riding on the waves, on a sea-horse, holding the trident of the main in one hand, and wielding the thunderbolt in the other: her helmet is adorned with maritime symbols, and crowned with oak leaves.

A public monument may be considered under two aspects. *first*, as the work of the artist considered professionally; *secondly*, as an example of the state of the arts at the period when it was erected, and of the judgement of that public body which adopted the design of the work. Under the first of these particulars, this monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt is honourable to Mr. Bubb, a young artist; it is his first public work, and possesses evident indications of talent and skill. As a work intended to manifest the liberality of the City of London, and to display to after ages the present state of the arts, we doubt whether it is free from censure. How far Apollo and Mercury are proper companions to the British minister may be questionable hereafter. Apollo may be taken as the god of poetry,—but Mr. Pitt was not renowned as a poet:—or as god of physic;—but Mr. Pitt was no eminent physician. Mercury is well known as god of thieves as well as of traffic;—but who would dare to remind the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that such a profligate heathen deity was set up by their authority in their very Guildhall? The choice, in our opinion, is not guided by good taste and sound judgement. These figures, by being somewhat *full-sized*, make the figure of Mr. Pitt look *small*.

To speak our minds freely, the governing lines of this composition are *too simple*. The robe of the Chancellor of the Exchequer falls *straight down*; his own figure is *straight* and slender; the line is continued *straight* till it meets the back of the sea horse, at right angles: the sea itself is of course at right angles: while Apollo and Mercury, deviate but little from a perpendicular line: the rock, too, is at right angles; so that the predominating lines are perfect crosses to each other, and thus the work becomes deficient in variety of form, and movement, and mellowness of composition. This should have been corrected in the model.

The inscription written by Mr. Canning is clear and nervous, and avoids any very pointed allusions to matters of policy. It is as follows:—

**WILLIAM PITT,**

Son of **WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM**,  
Inheriting the genius and formed by the  
precepts of his Father,

Devoted himself from his early years to the  
service of the State.

Called to the chief conduct of the Adminis-  
tration after the close of a disastrous war,

He repaired the exhausted Revenues, he re-  
vived and invigorated the Commerce and

Prosperity of the Country;

And he had re-established the Public Credit  
on deep and sure foundations,

When a new war was kindled in Europe, more  
formidable than any preceding war from  
the peculiar character of its dangers.

To resist the arms of France, which were  
directed against the Independence of  
every Government and People;

To animate other Nations by the example of  
Great Britain;

To check the contagion of opinions which  
tended to dissolve the frame of Civil  
Society;

To array the loyal, the sober-minded, and the  
good, in defence of the venerable Consti-  
tution of the British Monarchy,

Were the duties which, at that awful crisis,  
devolved upon the British Minister;

And which he discharged with transcen-  
dent zeal, intrepidity, and perseverance.

He upheld the National Honour abroad; he  
maintained at home the blessings of  
Order and of true Liberty;

And in the midst of difficulties and perils,  
He united and consolidated the strength,  
power, and resources of the Empire.

For these high purposes,

He was gifted by Divine Providence with  
endowments,

Rare in their separate excellence, won-  
derful in their combination:

Judgement; imagination; memory; wit,  
force and acuteness of reasoning;

Eloquence, copious and accurate, com-  
manding and persuasive,

And suited, from its splendour, to the dignity  
of his mind and to the authority of  
his station:

A lofty spirit; a mild and ingenuous temper;

Warm and steadfast in friendship, towards  
enemies he was forbearing and forgiving.

His industry was not relaxed by confidence in  
his great abilities.

His indulgence to others was not abated by  
the consciousness of his own superiority.

His ambition was pure from all selfish  
motives;

The love of power and the passion for fame  
were in him subordinate to views of  
public utility:

Dispensing for near twenty years the favours  
of the Crown,

He lived without ostentation; and  
he died poor.

**A GRATEFUL NATION**

Decreed to him those funeral honours  
Which are reserved for eminent and

extraordinary men.

**THIS MONUMENT**

Is erected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Common Council,

To record the reverent and affectionate regret  
With which the City of London cherishes

his memory;

And to hold out to the imitation of posterity  
Those principles of public and private virtue,

Which ensure to nations a solid greatness,  
And to individuals an imperishable name.

**EDICT OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AGAINST  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.**

The Criminal Tribunal, by order of the  
Emperor, conformably to a representation  
made by Han, the Imperial secretary (in  
which he desired that the promulgation of the  
Christian Religion might be obviated) decrees  
as follows:—

The Europeans worship God, because, in  
their own country, they are used to do so;  
and it is quite unnecessary to inquire into the  
motive: but then, why do they disturb the  
common people of the interior?—appointing  
unauthorised priests and other functionaries,  
who spread this through all the provinces, in  
obvious infraction of the law; and the  
common people, deceived by them, succeed  
each other from generation to generation,  
unwilling to depart from their delusion. This  
may approach very near to being a rebellion.  
Reflecting that the said religion neither holds  
spirits in veneration nor ancestors in reverence,  
clearly, this is to walk contrary to sound doc-  
trine; and the common people, who follow  
and familiarize themselves with such delu-  
sions, in what respect do they differ from a  
rebel mob? If there is not decreed some  
punishment, how shall the evil be eradicated?  
—and how shall the human heart be  
rectified?

From this time forward, such Europeans  
as shall privately print books and establish  
preachers, in order to pervert the multitude,—  
and the Tartars and Chinese, who, deputed  
by Europeans, shall propagate their religion,  
bestowing names and disquieting numbers,  
shall have this to look to;—the chief or  
principal one shall be executed;—whoever  
shall spread their religion, not making such  
disturbance, nor to many men, and without  
giving names, shall be imprisoned, waiting  
the time of execution;—and those who shall  
content themselves with following such reli-  
gion, without wishing to reform themselves,  
they shall be exiled to He-lan-keang, &c.  
As for Tartars, they shall be deprived of their

pay. With respect to Europeans at present in Peking, if they are Mathematicians, without having other office or occupation, this suffices to their being kept in their employments: but those who do not understand Mathematics, what motive is there for acquiescing in their idleness, whilst they are exciting irregularities? Let the Mandarins in charge of the Europeans, enquire and act. Excepting the Mathematicians, who are to be retained in their employment, the other Europeans shall be sent to the Viceroy of Canton, to wait there, that when there come ships from the respective countries, they may be sent back. The Europeans, in actual service at the capital, are forbidden to intermeddle with the Tartars and Chinese, in order to strike at the root of the absurdities which have been propagated. In Peking, where there are no more Europeans than those employed in the Mathematics; they will not be able clandestinely to spread false religion. The Viceroys and other magistrates of the other provinces shall be careful and diligent. If they find Europeans within their territories, they shall seize them, and act according to justice in order, by such means, to exterminate root and trunk. You shall conform to this decision of the Criminal Tribunal.

## THE GATHERER.

### No. XXXIX.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wootton.*

#### IMPROPER ALLEGORIES, ADOPTED IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

Nothing can possibly be in a worse taste than some of those poetical metaphors which have been adopted as emblems in sculpture and painting. *That* may pass well enough as a glowing expression, *verbum ardens*, in poetry, or in declamation, which, reduced to figure and representation, becomes horrible; because inapplicable, odious, and false. Was not he *sapientissime* who set himself to delineate “a ground plan of the bottomless pit?” That the phrase is applicable to law, and the chicaneries of law-suits, witness daily current language: it is also, and likewise, applicable to Hell; but to reduce the metaphor to lines, and circumscribing figure, is to render it ridiculous;—to murder it.

In like manner the phrase “*killing time*,” is perfectly intelligible and singularly expressive; but in Hogarth’s attempt to depict “*Folly killing Time*,” the absurdity is too gross to be tolerated; the action of *killing* is incongruous; we know too intimately to admit the supposition, however emblematically expressed, that Time cannot be *killed*; and

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we slight the moral proposed in disdain of the means of conveying it.

This confusion is, most of all, unhappy when religious ideas are in question. M. Mangourit, in his “*Travels in Hanover*,” describes a tomb-stone embellished with a singular device. “In a burial ground, to the north of the city of Hanover,” says he, “near the door of the church, is a tomb-stone fixed in the wall, in a taste sufficiently singular. It represents Jesus bearing his cross, and treading on grapes in a vat made of stone, at the four corners of which rise four presses for squeezing of grapes. *Fiat lux!*” A French critic—a reviewer! by mishap, reporting on M. Mangourit’s work, explains this subject by reference to Rev. xiv. 18. 20. to which it has no relation whatever; but rather to Isaiah lxiii. 3. where the prophet addresses a warrior, recently from battle, by enquiring the cause of the *red stains* on his garments—resembling the *sprinklings* on the garments of those who trod grapes in the wine-press. When the battle was fought man to man, and hand to hand, these sanguinary appearances must have been inevitable and therefore common. It should seem that a hero trampling on his foes, as grapes are trodden in a vat, admitting of no escape, was a metaphor used among the Orientals; for we find it alluded to in the passage quoted from the Revelations, where the passage is explained, as importing *vengeance* and *wrath*. But, reduced to picture, the action becomes disgusting; unless, happily, it proves unintelligible.

In the windows of the church of St. Etienne du Mont, the French artist had depicted the heavenly Lamb, mingling his blood with the juice of a mass of grapes which sundry angels were pressing in an immense vat. This mystery is beyond modern penetration. Can it mean the Lamb avenging his blood on his enemies by the ministry of angels? or is it some zealot’s dream?

A metaphor equally offensive is seen in the front piece to Montanus’s edition of the Bible, Leipzig, 1637, in which, to intimate the universal efficacy of the Redeemer’s passion, a figure of Christ is represented with fountains of blood gushing out from his five wounds; this having filled a vast bason, fills also cups, &c. (it is caught in the mouths of some) and several persons hand cups thus filled, to those around them. The extreme impropriety of supposing men, women, and children, to stoop down to drink, into a cistern filled with blood, converts the allegory to scandal.

That similar incongruity may not debase our country, let us adhere, with all our strength, to the simplicity of true Christianity, and the verities of the Protestant faith.

.....  
 DEFICIENCIES OF COUNTRIES THROUGH  
 NATURAL CAUSES.

M. Denina, Librarian to the Royal Library at Paris, in his "*Tableau Historique de la haute Italie et des Alpes*," notices a remarkable absence in the Montferrat, and the county of Asti. With the vine, fig-trees, and other kinds of fruit-bearing trees, "we find," says he, "almond trees,—and formerly they cultivated the olive in these parts. If this culture has been abandoned, because the olives no longer ripen here, it becomes both interesting and curious to examine the cause of this failure. It is true, that the hills around are become sensibly lower; and it is probable that the olive trees which were planted on the southern aspects of these hills being not so much sheltered from northern gales as they had been, were unable to bring their fruit to maturity: it is even probable, that these winds have caused the trees themselves to perish." Such, in fact, appears to have been the true cause of abandoning the culture of olives. Thus, an extensive country may be deprived—suddenly deprived, of one source of its wealth by the diminished elevation of a hill, or mountain; by the burning of a sheltering wood, or by an earthquake, which changes the surface of the soil. It is known that Picardy formerly possessed vineyards; this is proved by historical accounts and by ancient documents. The English soldiers, who accompanied Edward III. in the invasion of France, said jocosely one to another, "*we shall again drink deeply in the charming wines of St. Omer.*"

How far this remark may justly be extended deserves enquiry. It may account for our not finding at this day, several exquisite productions of different countries in the places assigned them by ancient authors. There is no real cause for impeaching the veracity of those writers;—but if the atmospherical influences to which those countries are now subject be different from what they were, the cause of deficiency is obvious, or if by any change in the soil itself, whether from sudden causes, or from want of being supplied with proper enrichment, according to the skill of the cultivator, its surface be changed, there can be no occasion of surprize at the impotence which now deteriorates its productive powers.

.....  
 STONES IMPREGNATED WITH ANIMAL OIL:  
 BY WHAT MEANS?

Our countrymen at Malta, if geologically inclined, have an opportunity of adducing evidence for the determination of the question, whether that island were formerly a moun-

tain, and is sunk into the sea? or, whether it owes its origin to a volcano and is risen from the depth of the ocean?

Boisgelin mentions tracks of wheels—*ruts*, hollowed into the solid rock, broken off at the sharpest escarpment of the rock, in some places; in others running along inclined planes and more level roads. They are from four to six inches broad, and ten, twelve or even fifteen inches deep. They extend into the sea, as far (and much farther) as the eye can follow them beneath the waves. What is most remarkable is, that between these wheel-ruts, are no appearances of any track like that made by horses, or mules, &c. in drawing carriages. Is it possible that men drew the cars and waggons which formed after long attrition these deep traces of their passage, in the living rock itself? These particularities seem to prove the most remote antiquity of the *terra firma*. On the other hand, in different parts of the island are found blocks and lumps separate and detached, of a blackish and reddish calcareous stone. This, when rubbed, emits an extremely powerful and disagreeable smell: it dissolves in acids with a brisk effervescence, and leaves floating on the surface a black oily pellicle the cause of its stinking odour. This stone, says the writer, has been impregnated with oil of cetaceous fishes. He does not know of any quarries of this stone. Did these masses receive this impregnation when the mountain which now forms the island, was at the bottom of the sea?

A fact of the same nature is related concerning a mass of stones of a similar quality, found broken, and in different states on the top of Mont Perdu; the highest of the Pyreneans, by M. Ramon. They are calcareous, blackish and fetid. M. Vauquelin, by the similarity of their smell to that which he found in certain black marbles,—and discovered to be incontestably of animal origin, concluded that the stones found on Mont Perdu must have the same origin. This leads to the conclusion that immense fishes formerly died where these stones lay.

Hence arise two questions: 1. May not some terrestrial animal have furnished oil of the same properties and smell, as are now found in the larger fishes? Might not such die on places so impregnated, especially if it haunted mountainous tracks? 2. May not some combination of gasses emanating from the earth under certain operations whether of fire, or otherwise, possess the same properties, as to smell, &c. as the oil of these supposed animals? and might not these combinations take place in mountainous regions? Have the volcanic products of the Dead Sea, which stink on being rubbed any relation to these stones; and what is that relation?

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AFRICA SOUTH.

*Slaves' Confinement remitted.*—Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 1, 1813. The confinement of slaves in public gaols, &c. at the discretion of masters and mistresses for domestic offences, without the intervention of any court of justice or public officer, having been found—as indeed might naturally be expected from such arbitrary power—to corrupt public manners, the governor has ordered that no slave shall be held in custody for more than one month, unless charges of a criminal nature be preferred, and a prosecution commenced against him before some competent authority.

*Slaves directed to be sold* on account of harsh treatment by their owners, to pay a duty of *ten per cent.* in addition to the charges heretofore customary.

*Imprisonment for Debt diminished.*—Debtors, and offenders punished by levying of fine, have heretofore been committed to gaol till such time as they could pay or satisfy such debt or penalty, whereby many have been confined several months, or years, even, for small sums of money;—the governor orders that confinement for debt or penalty not exceeding *twenty rixdollars*, shall cease at the end of one month, without other process, fees, or expences, except a charge for diet at the rate of *ten stivers* per day. Debts of *fifty rixdollars* extend imprisonment to *six calendar months*. Debtors not to be again arrested; but their property, wherever found, to be liable to seizure for the original debt.

\* \* *Query*—*What would be the operation of a similar law in our own island?*

*Payments remitted.*—The governor expresses great satisfaction with the behaviour of the commandos sent against the Kaffers; and in recompence, remits the sum of 20,659 rixdollars, paid by them to the British commissaries for provisions and other supplies, to June 24, 1812. Private individuals receive the same allowance, in consideration of their meritorious exertions.

*Grain sold* is ordered to be registered, with its price, &c. by the clerk of the market, in order to prevent forestalling and monopolizing. Dealers in wheat, &c. to render accounts of their stock, for public information.

*Cape Town: Supply of Water.*—Feb. 5, 1813. The governor gives notice of his determination, with the sanction and approbation of his majesty's ministers, to carry into effect the great and beneficial measure of supplying the town with water, conveyed, as it were, to the door of every inhabitant and burgher. Certainly the inconveniences

now suffered by Cape Town from a deficiency of water, the time lost in obtaining it, &c. have long demanded such a most beneficial improvement. The undertaking, the levying rates, &c. will be conducted by the Burgher Senate.

## AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*Wilberforce's Philanthropic Association.*—On the 22d of October, 1809, a society was formed at New-York, in North America, composed of free Africans, descendants of Africans and people of colour, by the name of "The Wilberforce Philanthropic Association, instituted for the Promotion of Virtue and the Diffusion of Science"—the sole object of which is declared to be, to unite all the bonds of brotherly love, to instruct the youth, to aid the distressed, and to spread the benign influence of virtue, science, and industry. Members are chosen by ballot, and are liable to fines or exclusion for misconduct. The entrance fee is a dollar, and the monthly payment a quarter dollar. The officers are, a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, three deputy secretaries, a treasurer, two chaplains, two physicians or surgeons, two attorneys or counsellors, one marshal, four orderly marshals, one standard-bearer, six banner-bearers, one librarian, and thirteen directors. Certain pecuniary benefits are to be enjoyed by sick or aged members, and by their widows or orphans. A library is to be formed by voluntary contributions of the members, or others. A committee is appointed to use means to obtain employ for members wanting business, and to place children apprentices. Medals are to be given for compositions on various subjects, and for articles of rare workmanship; and such encouragement given "to all religious, humane, literary, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and speculative establishments, as may conduce to increase the wealth, respectability, knowledge, numbers, public influence, durability, and indissoluble union of this association, provided that all establishments so encouraged shall be under the management, direction, and controul of this association, entirely and perpetually, and of no other."

This society was incorporated by an act of the legislature of New-York on the 8th of June last, and formed into a body corporate and politic, with the usual privileges attached to such an incorporation; its duration being limited to fifteen years, and the extent of the real or personal estate belonging to it being restricted to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

We cannot contemplate this nascent institution without a very lively interest, whether we consider the well-earned homage which its designation renders to the distinguished champion of the African race, or the proofs,



and still more the promise, which it furnishes of their advancement in the social scale.

*New Island founded in the Sea, proposed for the defence of New York.*—It is not generally known that among the French engineers who were expatriated from France during the fury of the revolution, was M. de Pusy, who with others took refuge in America. His reputation as an engineer caused him to be sought after by the Congress, which wished to receive from him a plan for the general defence of the coast, and particularly for the road of New York. M. de Pusy laboured long at this difficult undertaking. The only way he could imagine to effect the purpose, was by founding an island in the sea, at such a spot, that the fire from land batteries would cross that from this artificial construction. The plans, with their details, calculations, &c. were all drawn out by their author: they have been thought wonderful instances of solid construction in the mighty waters. Mr. Adams, who was then President, highly applauded the ingenuity of their author; but there ended his attachment to them. The expences, probably, deterred the national representation from adopting them, for the benefit of any individual state.

Is there any shoal, or bank, in the channel sufficiently near New York, to countenance this extraordinary and hazardous undertaking?

What resemblance might it bear to our Breakwater at Plymouth? and what additional suggestions might these drawings of M. Pusy, if in existence, furnish, for the furtherance of that great national undertaking?

#### CHINA.

*Expences of Printing.*—The following is the estimate given by a Chinese printer for executing the wooden plates necessary for an edition of the Acts of the Apostles, in Chinese characters and language.

|                                                                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                                                         | dollars |
| For cutting 30,000 characters .....                                                     | 140     |
| For the wood on which they are cut .....                                                | 20      |
| A thousand copies, paper, printing, and binding, at 2 mace 5 candareens each copy ..... | 361     |

521

This charge is higher than for a Chinese book: and on account of the person for whom it is executed, Mr. Morrison, a missionary, translator of the Chinese language to the British factory at Macao.

#### FRANCE.

*Empress Marie Louise, Regent; addressed.*—Paris, April 4. The empress received a deputation from the senate, composed of thirty senators, when the President of the

senate presented to her majesty the following address:—

“Madame,—His majesty, on the eve of setting out to command his armies, has confided to your imperial and royal majesty the regency of his empire. He could not have granted to his people a greater consolation in his absence.

“The senate, Madame, experiences a lively satisfaction in thinking, it shall see its walls adorned with all the brilliant virtues with which your majesty embellishes the throne.

“It offers you the tribute of its respect and of its devotion: it adds, Madame, that of its inviolable fidelity to the greatest of monarchs, and his dynasty, as the homage the most dear to your majesty’s heart, and the most worthy of the grand-daughter of Blanche, and Maria Theresa, of the mother of the king of Rome, and of the august spouse of Napoleon.”

The empress replied in these terms:—

“Gentlemen,—The emperor, my august and well-beloved husband, knows what love and affection my heart contains for France. The proofs of devotion which the nation daily gives us, increase the good opinion which I had of the character and grandeur of our nation.

“My heart is much oppressed at seeing that happy peace distant which alone can render me content. The emperor is lively afflicted at the sacrifices which he is obliged to demand of his people; but since the enemy, in place of giving peace to the world, will impose shameful conditions upon us, and every where preaches civil war, treason, and disobedience, it is necessary the emperor should have recourse to his always victorious arms, to confound his enemies, and save civilized Europe and its sovereigns from the anarchy with which they are threatened.”

“I am truly affected with the sentiments which you express in the name of the senate.”

*Organization and distribution of the newly-raised National Guards.*—The Moniteur of April 6 is filled with decrees for the organization of the National Guards. Every Frenchman from the age of from 20 to 60, capable of service, is to be called out. Thirty-seven cohorts of 1000 men each, for the protection of special points, are to be organized at the following places:—Flushing, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Montrenil, Abbeville, Havre, Cherbourg, Granville, St. Malo, Brest, L’Orient, Belle-Isle, La Rochelle, Isle de Rez, Oleron, and Toulon.

*Supposed discovery in dyeing.*—M. Drapier, of Lisle, has announced to the Institute, that having observed two years ago on a particular plant a species of insect which affords a very beautiful purple, he has attended to it and multiplied it; that it may be easily pro-

pagated, and used to supply the place of the cochineal.

*Places which have distinguished themselves by extracting Sugar from Grapes for the year 1811.*—The attempt to extract sugar from grapes must be, of course, restricted to those parts and places where grapes are abundant. It were vain to expect that the colder countries in the North should undertake this business. It appears by a report made to the minister of the interior that the following quantities have been made:—

| In the department of      | kilogram. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| The Haute Garonne - - -   | 13,000    |
| The Arno - - - - -        | 7,652     |
| The Gironde - - - - -     | 10,500    |
| The Lot et Garonne - - -  | 9,028     |
| The Charente Inférieure - | 15,362    |
| The Yonne - - - - -       | 12,000    |
| The Loir et Cher - - - -  | 23,000    |
| The Bouches du Rhône - -  | 4,000     |
| Of the Gard - - - - -     | 45,596    |
| Of the Dordogne - - - -   | 237,469   |
| Of the Herault - - - - -  | 928,600   |

The whole quantity furnished by eleven departments is 1,306,807 kilogrammes.

It appears, notwithstanding, that instead of twelve establishments, to which prizes were offered by a decree, there are only three which have made quantity sufficient to entitle them to prefer their claims. These are those of M. Privat, at Mèze (Herault) which made 30,000 kil. of sugar:—of M. Planche at Pézéas (Herault) which made 20,000 kil. of sugar:

•• These are the wine countries; and their produce would, under other circumstances, have been converted into wine, and most probably exported.

*Longevity.*—F. H. Robersay, of Haillet, department of the Sambre and Meuse, expired last month, at the advanced age of 105 years. His death was occasioned by carrying too heavy a load, which inflamed a rupture he had had for at least 83 years. His ordinary and favourite food was potatoes, and bread and milk. The Paris papers acknowledge that a *centenarian* is very rare in France.

*Loss by Fire; zeal of domestics.*—The Hotel of the Duke of Rezzio at Bar-sur-Ornain, in France was, on the 16th of March, destroyed by fire. A casket of jewels, valued at £150,000. sterling, was either stolen during the confusion incidental to such an accident, or lost in the flames. Three of the servants fell sacrifices to their zeal in attempting to remove the valuable property.

#### HUNGARY.

*Diamond Merchant: Diamond concealed.*—It is well known that Bonaparte has, since his usurpation, revived on the Continent that

taste for magnificence and splendour in dress, which prevailed before the French Revolution; and that, in consequence, diamonds and other precious stones have borne an enhanced price. This has allured a great number of merchants and dealers to Europe from the extremity of India. On the 26th Feb. an Armenian was robbed and dreadfully beaten, in the environs of Pest, whither he was carried, and expired next day. He was known to be a dealer in diamonds, and his clothes were carefully searched by the Magistrates, lest any precious stones should be concealed therein; none, however, were found. The body was interred, and both the robbery and murder were fading fast from public remembrance; when the ruffians who were suspected of having committed the offence were apprehended. They denied the crime imputed to them; but a weapon of an unusual make being found upon one of them, and several persons testifying that the wounds of which the Armenian died appeared to have been given with a similar one, the body was taken up, in order to be inspected. The evidence against the men proved complete; they were sentenced to be executed, and died acknowledging their guilt. But the most singular circumstance in this relation is, that as the medical men, who were called at the time, inspected the body, they perceived an issue sunk in the fleshy part of each thigh, and on making incisions, found that it had been for the purpose of concealing two diamonds of uncommon lustre and weight, which the deceased, it is ascertained, had brought from Persia to dispose of. They have been valued by good judges at £7000. sterling each.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*African Magic: the Obi.*—An old woman aged 60, was, in February last, tried at Kingston, Jamaica, for practising this rite.—The influence she obtained through means of it was very extensive. She conquered the incredulity of some by administering to them slow poisons, and then represented their wasting illness and sufferings as the natural consequences of their unbelief in her power. Some of her followers died under the severe probations to which she condemned them. The particular offence for which she was tried was administering poison to a slave, whom she had vowed to destroy, while attending her pretended incantations. She was found guilty, sentenced to suffer death, and three of her disciples transported from the island.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Russian Bank Bills, currency.*—Konigsberg, Feb. 3.—By a publication of this day, issued by the Royal Government of East Prussia, the following Proclamation, given by

Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, is ordered to be generally observed:

"The consequence of the Russian army's entrance into Prussia and the Duchy of Warsaw, having rendered it necessary to make certain regulations concerning the value and use of Russian gold, silver, and copper coins, as also of the St. Petersburg Bank assignats, the following is herewith given by command of his Imperial Majesty.

Art. 1. The Russian gold, silver and copper coins, as likewise assignats of the St. Petersburg Bank, shall, in all those countries in possession of the Imperial Russian armies, be considered as legal tenders in payment, and as such be received, not only in all public offices, but likewise in all money concerns between private persons.

Art. 2. The magistrates in the provinces in possession of the Russian troops, shall, without delay, establish rates of the prices of the first necessities of life, such as bread, meat, beer, &c. which rates must be fixed both in Russian money, and in the coin of the country.

Art. 3. The said magistrates are directed to publish an accompanying comparative table of the value of the Russian monies with that of the country coin, according to the regulations made with regard to the St. Petersburg Bank notes, that four 5 rubles in paper shall be considered as equal to one ruble in silver money.

Art. 4. For the greater ease to the public, Bank-notes of only 25, 10, and 5 rubles, shall be put in circulation, these being the easiest to distinguish on account of their variety of colours.

Art. 5. Every person who shall imitate or alter Bank-notes, shall be considered as guilty of forgery, and be punished with death, according to the laws of his country.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Russian Proclamation to Germany.*—

While the victorious warriors of Russia, accompanied by those of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his ally, appear in Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, announce to the Princes and nations of Germany, the return of liberty and independence. They only come with an intention of aiding them to reconquer those inalienable benefits of nations, and of affording powerful protection and lasting security to the regeneration of a venerable empire.

These two armies trusting in God, and full of courage, advance, hoping that every German, without distinction, will join them.

The Confederation of the Rhine, that deceitful fetter with which the general Disturber bound Germany, after dismembering her, and even obscuring her ancient name,

can no longer be tolerated, as it is the effect of foreign constraint and of foreign influence. It must be dissolved.

Their Majesties will only give protection while the German Princes and nations are engaged in completing the grand work.

Let France who is beautiful and strong through herself, occupy herself, in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No foreign power intends disturbing it—no hostile power shall be sent against her rightful frontiers. But be it known in France, that the other powers are solicitous of conquering lasting tranquillity for their subjects; and that they will not lay down their arms, until the foundation of the independence of every European State has been established and secured.

In the name of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK,  
Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

Head quarters, Kalisch, 18th (25th) March, 1813.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Impending Ruin.*—Extract of a Letter from St. Gall, Switzerland, dated March 8:—

"We learn from Constance, that a frightful calamity threatens the town of Überlingen. For more than eight days it was perceived that the ground upon the borders of the lake had sunk, and this phenomenon was announced in a manner so alarming, that the inhabitants after having secured their cattle, fled from their dwellings. This presentiment of danger has been realized. On the 16th and 17th ult. thirteen houses gradually sunk into the abyss, and disappeared. On the 18th, the Convent of Capuchins, so well known for its hospitable reception of travellers, merged into the abyss 14 feet, and threatened to disappear gradually from sight. Other houses have since sunk many feet. It is feared that the whole town is on the eve of its destruction."

#### TURKEY.

*Extreme Cold.*—In February last the cold was so rigorous in Constantinople, that persons were struck with apoplexy. These sudden deaths multiplied so fast, that they occasioned as much terror nearly as the plague.

*Vaccination a preservative against the Plague.*—The foreign journals mention that Drs. Auban and Lafont, physicians at Constantinople and Salonica, have discovered that vaccination is a preservative from the plague. Of 6000 adults vaccinated none caught the contagion; even infants who were vaccinated continued to suckle mothers, who were labouring under the attacks of the plague, without being infected; and an Italian physician, who is studying in Turkey the symptoms of this dreadful complaint, inoculated

himself with matter drawn from a person who had died of the plague, and afterwards underwent vaccination, without the contagion developing itself, though he exposed himself to it in all possible points of contact with infected persons in the hospitals.

••• If this should prove to be certain and general, what honours can nations and posterity pay to our countryman, Dr. Jenner, equal to his merits on the behalf of humanity?

## OBSEKVANDA INTERNA.

### Official.

*Foreign Office, March 27.*—Copy of a dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, dated Imperial Head-quarters, Kalish, March 6, 1806.

My lord,—In answer to the communication of the vote of Parliament for the relief of sufferers by the late invasion, and of the liberal subscription for the same purpose, the Emperor has desired me to express to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the sympathy and cordiality manifested on this occasion by Great Britain towards his people, has made a deep and most satisfactory impression in his mind, which will never be effaced, and that with these sentiments he accepts for his people what has been so liberally offered, and will take care that the distribution shall be made conformably to the purpose for which it is intended. The Emperor has charged me to take the most effectual means to communicate his thanks and sentiments on this occasion, and therefore I rely on your Lordship's good offices to give effect to this part of his Imperial Majesty's intention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*Foreign Office, March 30, 1813.*—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to cause it to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly and Neutral Powers, residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi, in the United States of America; and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

.....  
*late Duchess of Brunswick.*—The Prince Regent and the Queen being desirous that the wishes and feelings of the Duke of

Branswick, son of that Princess, should be consulted, the gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chamberlain, and those who had the arrangement of the funeral, waited on his Serene Highness, at his residence near Vauxhall. His Highness signified his intention to be chief mourner. As her Royal Highness only lived privately in this country, and had no Royal establishment, the funeral is also to be private.

The corpse of her Royal Highness is soldered up in a leaden coffin.

The following inscription for the silver plate placed on the coffin, is issued from the Herald's Office:—

### Depositum,

Illustrissimæ Principissæ Augustæ Viuæ Serenissimi Principis Caroli Gulielmi Ferdinandi, Ducis Brunsvici, et Sororis Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ Georgii Tertii, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Obiit die decimotertio Martii, Anno 1813, ætatis suæ 76.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, March 31. A detachment of foot guards, and of the 7th hussars, were on duty in Grosvenor square, and formed a line from the late residence of her Royal Highness, to the top of George-street. At half-past eight the hearse, richly emblazoned with armorial bearings drew up to the corner of Brook-street, and received the coffin. The procession then proceeded round the North side of the square to George-street, down which it passed into Conduit-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, and to Hyde Park Corner. The Duke of Brunswick followed as chief mourner, in a coach and six: after which the carriages and six of the Princess of Wales, the Prince Regent, the Princess Charlotte, the Royal Dukes, and those of the Nobility, according to rank. The procession halted at Staines. The ceremony of interment took place in the chapel at Windsor by torch-light. The Dean of Windsor read the service.

*Discovery of the Body of King Charles the First, at Windsor.*—It had been long suspected that the remains of Charles I. were deposited in the Royal vault at Windsor. Wood in his *Athenæ*, and Mr. Herbert in his *Memoirs*, both state this.

The day before the interment of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, in the new vault in St. George's chapel, Windsor, a discovery was made by the workmen of two ancient coffins, one of lead, the other of stone.—

The Prince Regent being down at Windsor on Thursday, was consulted about the mode of exploring these Royal remains, which he directed to be immediately done in his presence. Sir H. Hallford attended his Royal Highness to the vault, when the leaden coffin

being unsoldered, a body appeared covered with a cerecloth, on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of Charles I. immediately appeared, in features apparently perfect as when he lived, but the admission of the air caused the eye immediately to disappear. The severed head had been carefully adjusted to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance was remarked in the oval shape of the head, the pointed beard, &c.

Sir Henry Halford now endeavoured to raise the body from the coffin, in attempting which the head fell from it, and discovered the irregular fissure made by the axe, which appeared to have been united by a cement. What added considerably to the interest of this extraordinary spectacle was, that as the head separated from the neck, a fluid drop, of the appearance of blood, fell upon the hand of Sir Henry Halford, which he accounts for, by supposing it to have been the dissolution of some congealed blood, on its being exposed to the warmth of the air. The flesh, though somewhat darkened, was found in a tolerably perfect state.

In the same vault was found a decayed leaden coffin, containing the remains of Henry VIII. which consisted of nothing more than a skull, with some hair on the chin, and the principal bones, in a perfect state. We understand, that by command of the Prince Regent, a full account of this incident is to be prepared by Sir H. Halford.

It will be understood that though this is called a *discovery* of the body of that unfortunate monarch, yet, in fact, it never was totally lost. Certain of the attendants on the king, who paid their last tribute of affection to him, know where they laid him, though they preserved a proper silence on the subject. We have also some recollection of having seen accounts of his coffin being found long since the interment, by workmen engaged on other objects. This therefore is, at least, the *second* time of its being ascertained.

The following account of the burial of King Charles is taken from a book entitled, "A true Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice, for the trial of King Charles I. as it was read in the House of Commons, and attested under the hand of Phelps, Clerk to that infamous Court, taken by J. Nalson, LL.D. Jan. 4, 1683; with a large introduction.—London: printed by H. C. for Thomas Dring, at the corner of Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street, 1684."

Page 118. After giving an account of the execution, it thus continues:—"Being embalmed and laid in a coffin of lead, to be seen for some dayes by the people, at length, upon Wednesday the 17th of February, it was delivered to four of his servants, Herbert, Millmay, Preston, and Joyner, who with some others in mourning equipage attended the

herse that night to Windsor, and placed it in the room which was formerly the King's bed chamber.

"Next day it was removed into the Dean's hall, which was hung with black, and made dark, and lights were set burning round the herse. About three afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Hartford, the Earls of Salisbury and Lindsey, and the Bishop of London (others that were sent to refusing their last service to the best of princes) came thither with two votes passed that morning, whereby the ordering of the King's burial was committed to the Duke, provided that the expences thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. This order they shewed to Colonel Whichcot, the governour of the Castle, desiring the interment might be in St. George's chappel, and according to the form of the Common Prayer. The latter request the Governour denied, saying that it was improbable the Parliament would permit the use of what they had so solemnly abolished, and therein destroy their own act.

"The Lords replied, that there was a difference betwixt destroying their own act, and dispensing with it, and that no power so binds its own hands as to disable itself in some cases. But all prevailed not.

"The Governour had caused an ordinary grave to be digged in the body of the church at Windsor for the interment of the corpse; which the Lords disdaining, found means, by the direction of an honest man, one of the old knights, to use an artifice to discover a vault in the middle of the quire, by the hollow sound they might perceive in knocking with a staff upon that place; that so it might seem to be their own accidental finding out, and no person receive blame for the discovery. This place they caused to be opened, and entering, saw one large coffin of lead in the middle of the vault, covered with a velvet pall, and a lesser on one side (supposed to be Henry the Eighth and his beloved Queen Jane Saint Maure); on the other side was room left for another (probably intended for Queen Katherine Parre, who survived him) where they thought fit to lay the King.

"Hither the herse was borne by the officers of the garrison, the four Lords bearing up the corners of the velvet pall, and the Bishop of London following; and in this manner was this great King, upon Fryday, the nineteenth of February, about three afternoon, silently and without other solemnity than of sighs and tears, committed to the earth, the velvet pall being thrown into the vault over the coffin, to which was fastened an inscription of lead in these words:—

"KING CHARLES, 1648."

We suppose that this statement will be verified by the account expected from Sir H.



Halford. The mention of the coffin of Henry VIII. agrees with what has now been found: but of the lesser coffin of Jane Seymour we find no mention.

*City Address to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with Her Royal Highness's Answer, on Monday the 12th April, 1813.*—The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness!—We, his Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, bearing in mind those sentiments of profound veneration and ardent affection with which we hailed the arrival of your Royal Highness in this country, humbly beseech your Royal Highness to receive our assurances, that in the hearts of the citizens of London those sentiments have never experienced diminution or change.

Deeply interested in every event connected with the stability of the throne of this kingdom under the sway of the House of Brunswick; tenderly alive to every circumstance affecting the personal welfare of every branch of that illustrious house, we have felt indignation and abhorrence inexpressible upon the disclosure of that foul and detestable conspiracy, which, by perjured and suborned traducers, has been carried on against your Royal Highness's honour and life.

The veneration for the laws, the moderation, the forbearance, the frankness, the magnanimity which your Royal Highness has so eminently displayed under circumstances so trying, and during a persecution of so long a duration: these, while they demand an expression of our unbounded applause, cannot fail to excite in us a confident hope, that, under the sway of your illustrious and beloved daughter, our children will enjoy all the benefits of so bright an example; and we humbly beg permission most unfeignedly to assure your Royal Highness, that as well for the sake of our country, as from a sense of justice and of duty, we shall always feel and be ready to give proof of the most anxious solicitude for your Royal Highness's health, prosperity, and happiness.

(Signed by order) H. WOODTHORPE.

#### *The Princess's Answer.*

I thank you for your loyal and affectionate address.

It is to me the greatest consolation to learn, that during so many years of unmerited persecution, notwithstanding the active and persevering dissemination of the most deliberate calumnies against me, the kind and favourable sentiments with which they did me the honour to approach me, on my arrival in this country, have undergone neither diminution

nor change in the hearts of the citizens of London.

The sense of indignation and abhorrence you express against the foul and detestable conspiracy, which, by perjured and suborned traducers, has been carried on against my life and honour, is worthy of you, and most gratifying to me. It must be duly appreciated by every branch of that illustrious house, with which I am so closely connected by blood and marriage, the personal welfare of every one of whom must have been affected by the success of such atrocious machinations.

The consciousness of my innocence has supported me through my long, severe, and unmerited trials; your approbation of my conduct under them, is a reward for all my sufferings.

I shall not lose any opportunity I may be permitted to enjoy of encouraging the talents and virtues of my dear daughter, the Princess Charlotte, and I shall impress upon her mind my full sense of the obligation conferred upon me by this spontaneous act of your justice and generosity.

She will therein clearly perceive the value of that free constitution, which, in the natural course of events, it will be her high destiny to preside over, and her sacred duty to maintain, which allows no one to sink under oppression; and she will ever be bound to the city of London, in the ties proportioned to the strength of that filial attachment I have had the happiness uniformly to experience from her.

Be assured that the cordial and convincing proof you have thus given of your solicitude for my prosperity and happiness, will be cherished in grateful remembrance by me to the latest moment of my life, and the distinguished proceedings adopted by the first city in this great empire, will be considered by posterity as a proud memorial of my vindicated honour.

#### *Exchequer Bills.*—Wednesday, April 7:—

In the morning, as early as five o'clock, a crowd of brokers and others, beset the Exchequer-Bill-Office, in order to put down their names for funding Exchequer Bills. Such was the scramble to get in, that a number of the persons were thrown down, and many of them injured: some fainted by the excessive pressure of the crowd, and a few had their coats literally torn from off their backs. The first fourteen names (chiefly bankers) subscribed seven millions out of the twelve required; and very early in the day, notice was given, that the subscription was full.

The Exchequer Bills to be funded are of the class of those dated between March 1, 1812, and March 31, 1813; amounting to £12,000,000. The holders for every £100 to have £115. 10s. Interest to commence

from January, 1813. Subscribers to be at liberty, likewise, to subscribe a farther sum of £50 per cent. in money.

#### DAYS OF DEPOSIT.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 17th of April.....      | 10 per Cent. |
| 31st of April.....      | 10 per Cent. |
| 21st of May.....        | 10 per Cent. |
| 18th of June.....       | 10 per Cent. |
| 16th of July .....      | 20 per Cent. |
| 27th of August.....     | 10 per Cent. |
| 24th of September ..... | 10 per Cent. |
| 29th of October .....   | 20 per Cent. |

Discount at 4 per cent. per annum on payment in full.

Holders of Exchequer Bills subscribed, to receive for every £100 money, a Debeanture, dated April 6, 1813, *transferable*; interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, April 5, and October 10, *to the holder*.

The principal sum of the Debeantures to be payable in money, April 5, 1815—on three months notice being given to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, such notice to be indorsed by the Bank on the debeantures; or they will be paid off in money April 5, next following the twelve months after a definitive treaty of peace; and the holders to have the option, on the same form of notice being given to the Bank, of re-receiving for every £100 money, £100 navy 5 per cents; or £120 of 4 per cents.; or £150 3 per cents. reduced.

Debeantures may be funded on any 5th of April subsequent to April, 1815, during the war, on the same notice being given to the Bank.

Interest on the 4 per cents. and reduced, to be from the time (April) of being noticed to be paid off; and the interest on the 5 per cents. from the 5th of January preceeding such notice.

Interest on the Exchequer Bills funded to be computed to the 26th April, and to be paid in money.

The Debeantures to be made out in the name of the subscriber (whose indorsement will be sufficient) in any way, sum, or sums, at his option, above the sum of £100.

The plan of raising £6,000,000 for the service of the year, upon debeantures, has not for the present succeeded. When the period allowed for receiving subscriptions terminated, the total amount subscribed did not, we understand, exceed £568,000.—Of this sum two individuals subscribed £100,000 each, and a third, £50,000.

**Silver Tokens.**—An account of the weight of pure Silver, and the quantity of Alloy, contained in each of the Silver Tokens issued by the Bank of England, since the restriction of cash payments; distinguishing the several denominations under which they have been issued—coined at his Majesty's mint.

| Denomination of Token. | Weight of each Token. | Pure Silver in each Token. | Alloy in each Token.  |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3s. Bank Token ...     | Dwt. Grs. 9 11        | Dwt. Gr. Dec. 8 10 408     | Dwt. Gr. Dec. 1 0 592 |
| 1s. 6d. Bank Token ... | 4 17½                 | 4 5 204                    | 0 12 296              |

N. B. Stamped Spanish dollars have been issued by the Bank since the restriction.

**No Cartel ships to America.**—The American consul has been informed by Government that no cartels would be permitted to leave this country for the United States until further orders. In consequence of this determination, a vessel which was on the point of sailing with passengers and prisoners has been stopped. This departure from the lenient system upon which ministers have hitherto acted is said to have been occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from Sir J. B. Warren, that the exchange of *British subjects naturalized in the United States had been peremptorily demanded* by the American government, under a menace of detaining all the British prisoners that might fall into their hands. To this demand Sir J. B. Warren returned a prompt refusal.

**New Law-Officer inducted.**—Sir Thomas Plumer was, on Wednesday April 14, sworn in at Lincoln's Inn hall, Vice Chancellor of England.

**Volunteers Disbanded**—The commanding officers of volunteer corps have received, through the Lords Lieutenants of counties, a circular letter from Viscount Sidmouth, informing them, that, as the establishment of the local militia precludes the necessity of continuing, under present circumstances, the services of the greater part of the volunteer infantry of Great Britain, and consequently of subjecting the country to the expence of maintaining the whole of this force, they would after the 24th of March, be released from their military engagements. The volunteers will in consequence be no longer exempted from the ballot for the militia.

**India-built Shipping**—Interests embarked in this great question—are those of

1st. The Landholders of the United Kingdom; in the immediate produce of the soil, in oak, elm, and other timber used in building and repairs; in copper, lead, iron, &c. and in the value of land, connected in every shape with building and outfit, with their wives and families!—estimated at not less than 300,000 individuals.

The present price of oak timber is about 2l. for what used to be 4l.; it is therefore clear, that this branch of our landed produce has only risen, like all others, in proportion to increased taxation.

The quantity of oak timber in the King's yards, has been declared by the Secretary of the Admiralty, to be equal to three years' consumption, and in the Merchants' yards it is equally abundant.

Ships built in India of teak, and other durable woods, are not in their first cost less expensive than British-built ships, but they stand in need of less repairs, and those repairs will probably be done in India.

There are about five thousand ship builders, caulkers, labourers, &c. employed in the private yards on the Thames; and about 60,000 mechanics and labourers employed in the various articles of outfit.

The building and shipping for the India trade, whether in London or elsewhere, has circulated annually among the landed proprietors, and the above various classes of mechanics, not less than 800,000*l*.

From 1792 to 1802, sixty-four East India-men were built in the river and outports, in all ..... 66,793 tons.

From 1802 to 1812, only thirty four built, in all ..... 33,680 tons.

Making a deficit of ..... 33,104 tons.

A 74 gun ship takes about 2000 loads of British oak.

Iron works are establishing in India, and samples of steel have been sent from thence equal to British steel. India has likewise copper, lead and other metals.

Not a single European is, or can be, employed in the marine yards of India, on account of his physical inaptitude of habit to labour under a tropical sun.

*List of Ships and Vessels of War now building, the greater part nearly ready for launching, —*

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| First-rate .....  | 5  |
| Second-rate ..... | 3  |
| Third-rate .....  | 14 |
| Fourth-rate ..... | 4  |
| Fifth-rate .....  | 25 |
| Sixth-rate .....  | 21 |
| Bombs .....       | 4  |
| Sloops .....      | 17 |
| Gun Brigs .....   | 8  |

Total ..... 111

*London Hospital*.—Instituted in 1740, and supported by voluntary contribution, the London Hospital is situated in a district demanding, in a peculiar degree, the assistance which it so promptly and so liberally affords. The airy site and the lofty wards of the building; the acknowledged ability, and the unvaried attention of its professional establishment, the increasing population of the vicinage, and the proximity of several of the commercial docks, have all tended to increase the calls upon its funds, and renders a continuance of the present number of In-patients

highly important, as many proper objects apply who cannot even now be received into the house.

The House Committee state, that the late high price of the necessaries of life has occasioned an additional expence of no less than £900. per annum; and that, at the same time, the casual income of the Hospital has suffered a considerable diminution; which, it is conceived, may have arisen from a mistaken idea that the funds of the charity, in consequence of the extraordinary exertions used in 1807, are equal to all possible contingencies.

In 1806, the permanent income of the Hospital was reduced to £2,880; the annual expenditure was £5,664; a considerable debt was incurred, and the number of in patients was 150. By the means afforded in 1807, and by subsequent benefactions, very considerable repairs and improvements have been accomplished, tending most essentially to promote health, and increase the comfort of the patients. The certain income of the institution has been raised to very near 5,000*l*. and the expenditure during the last year, enhanced by the high price of provisions, and the increase of patients, has amounted to £8200. exclusive of £1200. on the building account, (which will be immediately repaid) and £736 the amount of legacy duty. The amount of £3976. has of necessity been taken from the funded property of the Hospital, which it is hoped will be replaced by the contributions of the benevolent. The average number of in-patients has been raised to 220, in full reliance on the continued support of the public; and the out-patients relieved in the last year, have exceeded 2600.

This charity throws open its doors, at all hours, to receive sufferers under every accident, and does not require from patients of any description either deposit or security. It strictly prohibits all its servants from accepting either fee or reward.

Assistance is solicited to the continuance of this establishment at its perfect rate of beneficence; which otherwise it cannot support.

*Whitechapel Society for the Education of the Poor*. March 9, 1813.—A return of the number of children in certain streets and districts in the parish of Whitechapel, inhabited by the labouring classes; to most of whom, it is presumed, that gratuitous education would be acceptable. Children, under seven years of age, 5,161; children above that age, 3,204. Total 8,365. The above information was obtained, with the approbation of the rector, by means of personal application at places of residence, 2,883; supposing each family to consist of a man and his wife, the adults would be 5,766; children, 8,365 Total of persons, 14,131; which includes rather more than half the whole population of the parish,

amounting, at the last census, to 27,578. The number of schools attended by children of the above description, is 32; total of scholars, 991: of these schools, 24 are kept by women, and attended by 581 children, generally under seven years of age; but admitting them to exceed seven years, and deducting therefore 991 from 3,204 above stated, the conclusion will be, that there are upwards of 2,200 children above seven years of age, who have no means in this parish of receiving any sort of school-education. The parents themselves can have but little opportunity of acquiring instruction in Christian knowledge; for though the church will hold about 9,000 persons, it cannot possibly allow seats to more than 200 or 300 poor people. There are six meeting-houses in the parish, which are attended by about 2,000 persons; the result, therefore, is, that the deficiency in places of worship, for the accommodation of the middle class and poor, is equally lamentable with the want of schools.

\* \* \* The parish has taken the subject into consideration; has resolved on procuring a building to accommodate from 600 to 700 boys, and from 300 to 400 girls. A piece of ground is obtained, and assistance is solicited for perfecting the good work.

Mr ROBERT HENDERSON, Secretary, 22, Leman-street.

*Margate Pier.*—On Wednesday, March 31, the outside wall of Margate Pier, next the sea, to the extent of 300 feet, gradually and slowly pressed *outwards*, and at the same time *downwards*, and about two or three feet from the great body of the work, unsettling and disjoining almost every stone on that side in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the absolute necessity of taking down a considerable part of it. The repairs are estimated at from £3000 to £4000.

*Value of Premises.*—The Sheriff of Surrey, and a special jury, have lately assessed the value of three and a half acres of land, belonging to Jesus College, Oxford, now occupied as a vinegar manufactory, but taken up by the Strand Bridge Company, at £14,017. the college previously required £51,935.7s. 10d. the company offered £11,023.

*Specie-laden vessel arrived in safety.*—April 19 arrived the *Bonne Citoyenne*, Captain Greene, from the River Plate, last from Bahia. It is said she brings specie to the amount of not less than one million sterling. From the apprehensions entertained for the safety of this ship, insurances were some time ago done upon her to the amount of 50 per cent. Captain Greene states, that Admiral Dixon accompanied him in the *Montague*, as far as the line. This is the ship for the capture of which the American frigate *Constitution* went as far South as the Brazils, where she fell

in with the unfortunate *Java*: nevertheless, by her engagement with the *Java*, the *Constitution* was forced to abandon those latitudes; which contributed to the safety of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, which had been forced back to Bahia, by stress of weather.

The following are the particulars of the cargo of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, arrived at Portsmouth, as at present known.

51,875 doubloons; 13,199 pieces; 101 bars of gold; 19 ingots of ditto; 1,653 ounces of ditto; 20½lb. of gold dust; 146,904 dollars; 614 marks; 3,788 ounces of silver; 2 boxes of silver; 57 pieces precious stones and sundries, valued at £30,300. Total value £461,520. sterling.

*Favour of Fortune.*—A very singular transition from poverty to wealth has lately occurred to the person of E. Williams, a fisherman, at Hastings. This man, while pursuing his usual avocations, in a small vessel, on the 22d of Feb. accompanied by his son, was driven over to the French coast, and desirous of eluding observation, lest he should be detained, put into a sequestered spot near Dieppe, occasionally frequented by smugglers. Here he observed a six-oared boat, containing several persons, shaping its course for Dieppe, but from which place it appeared likely to be cut off by an English cutter, which pursued it. In half an hour he lost sight of the boat and the cutter; and then prepared to return home. On making a large offing, he was much surprised by the appearance of a pentangular boat of cork, which, as it drifted near the vessel, got entangled with the rudder. In endeavouring to disengage it, he found to his surprise a trunk, which was fastened by ropes to the float, and having got it on board, and opened it, he found to his astonishment and joy, that it was nearly filled with guineas, to the amount of £6000.—Williams supposes, with great probability, that the boat which was pursued by the cutter, contained smugglers, and that in the chase they threw the chest overboard, rather than it should betray them, and enrich their pursuers—and perhaps in the hope that not being detained, they might afterwards recover it.

*Robbery at the Marchioness of Downshire's.*—The Marchioness of Downshire's amount of loss, in plate and jewellery alone, from a burglary committed the other night at her house, in Hanover-square, exceeds 4000 guineas.

*Fatal Mistake: Poisonous Plant.*—Lately an inquisition was held at Birmingham, on the body of a man whose death was occasioned by his eating the root of an herb called Monk's-hood, which he found in a garden, mistaking it for celery: he did not discover his fatal error till it was too late, and all attempts to counteract the effects were unavailing. Verdict, died by poison.

**Remarkable Adoption.**—It is said, that there is now in the parish of Tretham, near Chudleigh, a lamb, about three weeks old, suckled from the day of its birth by a sheep-dog bitch. The ewe having died, the owner brought home the lamb, with intention to have it reared by hand: this trouble was saved through the spontaneous offer of the bitch, whose litter had that morning been destroyed. It is a firm thriving lamb, and follows its nurse as its mother.

**Distant Visitor.**—Two post chaises and four arrived on Friday April 9, at the General Post-office. In the first of them was an English officer of the artillery in full uniform, accompanied by two officers of distinction from the Russian Court, also in full uniform: and in the second chaise was a Cossack, with his beard, and in the full costume of his profession, with a tremendous long spear placed between his legs, reaching from ten to twelve feet out of the carriage window. It was shod with iron about six inches, and quite sharp, like our boarding pikes. By the side of the Cossack sat a Don Cossack, also in full costume. The Cossack had a most warlike appearance, very strong features, seeming about the age of forty. The Don Cossack was much younger, not looking above twenty; both their countenances were highly animated. After waiting about ten minutes, they set off to the West end of the town, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of spectators. They came by the way of Heligoland. They drove to the house of the Russian secretary, Count Lieben, in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

**Cossack on 'Change.**—The appearance of the gallant Cossack on Wednesday morning, April 14, on the Royal Exchange, of which public notice had been given, attracted an immense assemblage of spectators. The Exchange was literally crammed before one o'clock, and all the avenues completely filled.

The Cossack, accompanied by Captain Bock, an officer in the Russian service, arrived at the Mansion-house shortly after one. They were greeted with loud and repeated acclamations, and conducted by the City Marshals to the anti-chamber, where the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the aldermen, received them. A very handsome cold collation was prepared, of which Captain Bock and the Cossack partook. Mr. Grant kindly undertook to be the interpreter between his Lordship and the veteran warrior. His Lordship assured the Cossack, that as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, he was proud and happy to offer his hand to so distinguished a soldier, although he was not decorated with title or rank. The answer of the Cossack was short but emphatic. He

thanked the Lord Mayor, and was ready to die for the good of his Sovereign and his country. His Lordship then took the veteran by the hand, and a hearty shake took place on both sides.

Captain Bock was in full uniform, and a jewel, the reward of his valour in the battle of Borodino, was pendent from his neck. The name of the Cossack is Alexander Wiltishendst, he is in his 54th year, and had been allowed to retire from the service nearly fifteen years, with a pension, the reward of his courage and good conduct. When he heard of the invasion of his country by the French, he quitted his retirement, and voluntarily enrolled himself and his two sons in defence of native independence. He was dressed in the Cossack costume, with a large pistol stuck on his left side, on a belt, a musket slung behind him, and a pike upwards of ten feet long, shod with sharp iron. To a question put to him by Mr. Grant, at the desire of several gentlemen, whether he had killed any of the enemy, he answered with great naiveté,—"Three officers, besides the fry."

At half-past one the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion-house to the Royal Exchange, in the following order:—

Marshalsmen clearing the way,

The Don Cossack, supported by two City Officers.

Captain Bock, between the Lord Mayor and Sir Charles Flower, attended by a considerable number of Marshalsmen.

The rush into the 'Change was irresistible, and a very narrow lane was formed with great difficulty, through which they proceeded up to Lloyd's, and placed themselves in the gallery on the west side, where the Cossack could be distinctly seen from every part. The huzzas were cordial and repeated. Silence being at length obtained, the Lord Mayor said that he was desired by the noble warrior, and the Cossack, to return their best acknowledgements for the gratifying reception they had experienced. He then proposed a *salute of three times three* to the gallant visitors, and his Lordship giving the word, it was complied with by acclamations as cheerful and loud, as ever were heard in that place. His Lordship then said, he was requested by Captain Bock to propose three times three, to "Lord Wellington and the British army," which was zealously adopted. "O! England" was also given with three times three. The Lord Mayor, by the desire of the Don Cossack, communicated through the interpreter, assured the meeting that he should always continue faithful to his country, and to his Sovereign; and that he had trained up his two sons, who were ready to die in the same good cause. His Lordship said, that the Cossack had



with the instrument then in his hand, killed thirty-nine of the enemy. An universal burst of acclamation succeeded, and the visitors withdrew.

**Fire at Manchester.**—A destructive fire broke out at Manchester on Tuesday March 30, which consumed property to the amount of £50,000. The flames appeared about 12 o'clock at night, on the premises of Messrs. GREEN and Co., and spread to those of Messrs. ASPENWALL, and Co., which were entirely consumed, as well as several adjoining warehouses.

**Fire at Commercial Hall.**—A most alarming and dreadful fire broke out at five o'clock on Sunday morning, April 4, in that extensive range of buildings known as the Commercial Hall Tavern and Hotel, in Skinner-street, Snowhill. It raged with the greatest fury. The fire was first discovered by the watchman going his rounds, and the sun fire office patrol, stationed at St. Sepulchre's church, who immediately gave an alarm. The flames were seen issuing from the windows of the fourth story, and in a few minutes afterwards that and the fifth floors were in one complete body of fire; from which it is inferred that the fire must have been kindling the whole night. The flames shortly caught the other stories, and at this time the whole of the interior of that elegant building was one mass of blaze, which made as awful an appearance as the late conflagrations of the theatres. Several of the adjoining houses also caught fire, and received great damage. This building was the capital prize in the city lottery, valued at £25,000, and has since been called the Commercial Hall. It was occupied by a wine company, Messrs. ABBOTT and BROTHERS,—by the new invented brewing utensil manufactory,—and others. The upper-part was held as chambers by professional men, a few merchants and others: it is stated to have had at least 80 different inhabitants. Its whole height was six stories, at least. No lives were lost; but, by the fall of the front wall, two firemen were severely bruised. Property to an immense amount perished in the flames.

A curious circumstance took place during the fire. A cat which had escaped from some of the apartments, had crept along a leaden pipe for carrying off rain water, &c. it ran outside a part of the building that would inevitably soon be in flames: all retreat being cut off, the only way of escape was to take a leap, but this the poor animal durst not attempt. As the flames approached her a gentleman offered one of the firemen five guineas, if he would save the cat: the fireman was induced to make the attempt, and with great difficulty succeeded, by getting behind, and with

the weight of water from the pipe in his hand, forcing her to take a leap, when she fell into midst of the spectators, from the fifth story. The fireman immediately received his promised reward.—The circumstance of the cat we know to be true; that of the reward for saving it, we accept as reported.

#### IRELAND.

**Retribution by the Public.**—Among the legal occurrences at the late Down assizes, we have to mention, that MORGAN JELLET, Esq. after having been duly examined by the Court and Grand Jury, has been presented by the latter with the full amount of the damages sustained by him and his brother from the late malicious burnings on their estate in Tullyard.

**Damages.**—At Lifford, Ireland, a Mr. Hart lately obtained £5,000 damages, against Mr. Francis Plowden, for a libel contained in his History of Ireland from the Union to October, 1810.

#### SCOTLAND.

**Distressing Occurrence.**—A letter from Aberdeen, April 2, says,—“This day five of our whale ships sailed with the morning tide, but waiting for the harbour about ten o'clock, in consequence of a most dreadful storm, the Oscar struck on the Girdleness, went to pieces, and every person on board perished, with the exception of one man and a boy.”

**Important Questions on Marriage and Divorce.**—The importance of the question relating to marriage, as differently received in the north and in the south of our island, induced us to insert the peculiar case of Mr. Martin Lolley, who was indicted for bigamy at the assizes at Lancaster. [Comp. Pan. vol. xii. p. 706] He was found guilty, and on reference of the case to the twelve judges they decided, that a divorce obtained in Scotland could not be pleaded in bar of an action for bigamy in England, when the marriage took place in the latter country. The Scotch judges, i. e. the Commissaries for Scotland, upon a revision of the whole business, and after again hearing Counsel at great length, have unanimously adhered to their former sentence of divorce, finding that, “according to the Common and Statute Law of Scotland, if there be no collusion between the parties, or other valid exception against the pursuer's right of action, adultery committed in Scotland is a legal ground for divorce, without distinction as to the country where, or form in which, the marriage was celebrated; they therefore find, that whatever may be the views which the law of England takes of the indissolubility of marriage contracted there, or whatever effect the decrees of this Court may receive in foreign countries, all such foreign views and consequences, especially where, as in the

present case, these are directly adverse to the settled dictates of the law of Scotland, can have no effect in regulating or influencing the decisions of this court."

Another important decision has still more lately taken place in the Consistorial Court at Edinburgh in determining which the Scotch judges repeat *verbatim*, and adhere to their former principles. The *Jibell* was at the instance of Marianne Homfrey, otherwise Newte, daughter of Sir Jere Homfrey, of Crom Rondra, in the county of Glamorgan, it set forth, that she was married in 1806, to Thomas Newte, of Llandaff; that the parties cohabited together as husband and wife; that in January 1811, the defendant had withdrawn his affections from his wife, deserted her, and began a course of adulteries in London, Bath, and other places in England; that thereafter he came to Scotland, resided there some time, and continued his adulteries for several months in 1812, and, therefore praying for divorce against him, with liberty to marry again in common form. After ample discussion and mature deliberation the Court found, "that according to the Common and Statute Law, adultery committed in Scotland is a legal ground for divorce, without distinction as to the country where, or form in which, the marriage was celebrated, and for this reason also found, that whatever may be the views which the law of England takes of the indissolubility of marriage contracted there, or whatever force the decrees of the Scotch Consistorial Court may receive in foreign countries, all such foreign views and consequences, especially when, as in the present case, they are directly adverse to the settled dictates of the law of Scotland, can have no effect in regulating the decisions of that Court. But in order to ascertain whether there was, or now is, any collusion between the parties, the Court, before further procedure, appoints the pursuer, (Mrs. Newte) to appear and depose *de calumnia*, and to be judicially examined upon oath, whether any communication took place between her and the defendant, their friends or agents, relative to the action of divorce, previous to or since resident in Scotland."

#### ISLAND OF JERSEY.

##### *Constitutional arrangements, and right.*—

Lately, the appeal from the island of Jersey came on to be heard before the lords of the council, at Whitehall, respecting the right of electing Jurats. The island possesses a charter granted to them by King John, from which time to the present *all the inhabitants paying rates*, had voted for officers of all descriptions. Some time since, a person of the name of Harley was elected to the office of *jurat* or Judge, which not only entitled him to sit in an assembly there, similar to our

House of Commons, but also as a judge. To his taking this seat, the following disqualifications were pleaded, *viz.* his being a butcher, and not appearing in a clean shirt, and being a disloyal man, evinced by drinking the health of Bonaparte. The objections were transmitted to Government, which, in consequence, sent commissioners to inquire into the mode of conducting elections in Jersey. They reported their opinion, that the inhabitants had uniformly mistaken the charter, granted by King John; that it was not intended that all the inhabitants who paid taxes should vote at elections, but only the higher order that did so. From this report the inhabitants appealed. Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Allen, were heard for the inhabitants at large, and Mr. Wetherell for the higher order of inhabitants. The further hearing was postponed.

## POETRY.

### LINES

*Descriptive of the multifarious Callings of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON of Kirton: an eccentric Character lately deceased.*

At Kirton, near Boston (my story is true),  
Lives a curious character, equal'd by few;  
His vocations (tho' numerous), in each he does  
shine,

"If not quite the first, in the very first line;"  
As an artist his temples well merit a wreath,  
His colours on canvas seem almost to breathe;  
In portrait or landscape, there's few to excel him,  
Of rivals in shaming presume not to tell him.  
As grocer and hosier his fame is well known,  
As carver and gilder, and 'graver of stone';  
As vender of music, and noted musician;  
A butcher, a cobbler, a learned optician;  
A hanger of rooms, and, what is more curious,  
A vender of medicines patent—not spurious.  
As a sportsman not equal'd, a dealer in guns,  
A pyeman, a toyman, a maker of buns.  
As chemist his name is deservedly known,  
His ointment excels all the patents in town;  
As stationer, varnisher, miller and baker,  
Barometer-seller and violin-maker;  
With other professions, distinguished he stands,  
And business extensive in each he commands.

Ye book-learn'd, ye curious, virtuous, and all  
Who pass by his door, pray give him a call;  
His paintings are beautiful. Westall's no better,  
Tho' to any master, he ne'er was a debor;  
But as footman and butler, was known when a  
boy.

Then thrashing and reaping became his employ.  
—But for genius inventive his compeers are few,  
Tho' to see him, perhaps, you might think him a  
Jew.

As a compound of trades, he's a challenge to  
any;

Then call at his shop—where he shaves for a  
penny.

## FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.

By Miss Mitford.

Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,  
 Nor grief a dew from stain more clear,  
 Than female friendship's meeting kiss,  
 Than female friendship's parting tear.  
 How sweet the heart's full bliss to pour—  
 To her, whose smile must crown the store!  
 How sweeter still to tell of woes  
 To her, whose faithful breast would share  
 In every grief, in ev'ry care,  
 Whose sigh can lull them to repose!  
 Oh! blessed sigh! there is no sorrow  
 But from thy breath can sweetness borrow;  
 E'en to the pale and drooping flow'r  
 That fades in love's neglected hour,  
 E'en with her woes can friendship's pow'r  
 One happier feeling blend:  
 'Tis from her restless bed to creep  
 And sink, like wearied babe to sleep,  
 On the soft couch her sorrows weep,  
 The besom of a friend.

## EPILOGUE

TO THE

## STUDENTS OF SALAMANCA,

Written by James Smith, Esq.

Our Salamanca Students, stuff'd with knowledge,  
 Have kept their Terms in Salamanca college;  
 But what the dickens will the fellows do  
 If, after all, they don't keep terms with you?  
 Vain doubt! You smile! our Bachelors prevail:  
 Words may deceive, but hearts and hands can't  
 fail.

Spain, get thee gone! I hate your ruffs and  
 satins,  
 I'm off for London, in a pair of pattens:  
 Veils, ladders, loop-holes, lattices, adieu!  
 With solemn phiz, square cap, and stocking blue,  
 I'll turn stage lecturer—pray, Sirs, be dumb,  
 My motto's *Feluti in Speculum*.  
 I'm dubb'd a Doctor! learned letter'd wizzard,  
 PERTILIA, L. L. D. Q. X. Y. Izzard!

First we'll suppose those lamps a Court of  
 Law—

“My Luds, a hem!—I humbly move—a ha!—

“ (This plaguy cough impedes my peroration)

“ I move that hissing plays be transportation.

“ 'Tis time, my Luds, discordant lungs to  
 “ muffle ”—

“ My Luds, I hold a brief with Serjeant Snuffle,

“ To prop the dictum of my learned Brother,

“ I move that hands be made to clap each other.”

“ Well, Brothers, take your Rule, in common  
 “ prudence

“ You'll serve it on the Salamanca Students:

“ And if the town rebel, your course is this—

“ The hands that clap must stop the mouths  
 “ that hiss!”

But why to Westminster for samples roam!

My motto, overhead, cries “look at home!”

I will—behold yon Bucks array'd in furs,

Long skirts, short boots, brass foreheads, and  
 brass spurs.

Two stars abhor one sphere—war! war's the  
 cry!

“ Sir, I'll sit here”—“ I'll make you stand ”  
 —“ You lie!

“ 'Twas you, not I—I wish you'd mind your  
 “ vowels”—

“ You've pick'd my leg, I wish you'd mind  
 “ your rowels.”

“ Bravo! go on!—off! off!—psa! cease }  
 “ your clacking: }

“ Madame, retire—I wish to see you *hack-*  
 “ ing ”—

“ Sir, that word's out, we calling it *bivouch-*  
 “ ing.” }

Ye Students who on Salamanca's plain

Taught France a lesson France will long retain;

Our Salamanca Dons here strive to-night

To emulate in love your skill in fight.

Give them good fellowship, and let them  
 found

Their five act College upon British ground.

So shall they con their task with merry faces,

And graduate, nightly, in the town's good  
 graces.

# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.—*Army Estimates—Roman Catholics—War in Spain—East-India Charter—New Taxes.*

House of Commons, March 8.

A bill to regulate the profession of apothecaries, surgeons, men-midwives, and dispensers of medicine.—Read a first time.

## *Army Estimates.*

Lord Palmerston moved, the House in a Committee, for the Expenses of the Army, which he stated to have increased in men 9,000, at an increased charge of 70,000*l.* Increase in widows' pensions 1,200*l.*: foreign corps 90,000*l.* Ordinary recruiting last year produced 14,413 men; the army had received, including militia, 24,270 recruits. Total number, including foreigners, Spaniards, &c. 29,762. Casualties reckoned at 26,700; but, in the whole, 29,000. His Lordship moved his first resolution 6,000,000*l.* for the land forces.

Captain Bennett said, the ordinary recruiting of 1807 produced 19,000; in the quarter before Mr. Windham's plan was broke in upon 11,000. He objected to the present mode, as inferior to that of the late Mr. W. He complained of the *frippery* dresses of the soldiers. By some, the dragoon had been deprived of his boots; by others, of his breeches: he was to wear *worsted pantaloons*, the saving by which was to decorate his saddle. He objected to the enormous expenses of the dresses. An officer's jacket cost him 23*l.*; his pelisse 21*l.*; his pantaloons 4*l.*; his sashes, cap, belt, &c. 60*l.*; his saddle 8*l.* 8*s.*—altogether it was 108*l.*!!!

A member complained that the losses in men were not stated fairly to the public in the Gazette: they were reported at 1,500; when it should have been 4,000. Nevertheless, the war in the Peninsula was the scene for making good officers.

Mr. Huskisson compared the cost of different corps. The augmentation of 160 men to the life-guards caused a permanent increase of 9,253*l.*: while 210 light dragoons cost only 6,195*l.* He complained of the enormous cost of the staff, of barracks, buildings, and repairs.

Mr. Freeman enlarged on the additional expence caused by employing the horse-guards on foreign service;—973 men cost 38,000*l.* As only 14,000 recruits have been obtained for 540,000*l.* they cost 34*l.* per man.

Several other gentlemen spoke; to whom Lord Palmerston replied.

Mr. Creevey moved, as an amendment, the dismissal of one of the first paymasters and his deputy. On this the House divided.

For it, ..... 40.

Against it, ..... 124.

VOL. XIII. [*Lit. Pan. May, 1813.*]

Tuesday, March 9.

The Speaker, after some complimentary remarks, delivered the thanks of the House to Sir S. Cotton, in person, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Salamanca; to which that officer made a short and appropriate answer.

## *Roman Catholics.*

On the order of the day being moved, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Catholic Claims,

Mr. Lushington assured the House, that no man could be a greater friend to toleration than himself; but he must say, that no sufficient grounds had been laid for making the great and important alteration in the Constitution which was now proposed, which would shake the whole of the Protestant Establishment. He, therefore, could not vote in favour of this work of destruction.

The House resolved itself into a Committee,

Mr. Grattan took the opportunity of answering several arguments directed against his proposal. He thought that a vast majority of those who had signed the Anti-Catholic Petitions, did not understand the subject. He said the *incompatibility* was not so great as was supposed. When the House resolved to go into the Committee, they, in fact, decided that Catholic emancipation, however a question of difficulty, was not a question of impossibility. The question, indeed, before the Committee, might be comprehended under three heads: the 1st was, set at liberty the Catholics; the 2d, establish the Church, by every requisite security; and the 3d, impose no conditions incompatible with the Catholic Faith. These were the heads of what he had to propose. There was a time when Roman Catholic emancipation could not have been heard of without horror; but the intenseness of the prejudice, as had been stated by an honourable gentleman on a former night, and it was a word of choice selection, the intenseness of the prejudice had been weakened. Those professing the two religions had advanced much nearer to each other in spirit; though they still differed on points of faith. He concluded by moving his first resolution, declaring "the expediency of removing the Catholic disabilities, with exceptions and regulations, and the security of the Protestant succession to the Crown, and that of the establishments of the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) rose, and delivered his opinion against the course that had been pursued. In the progress of the debate three plans had been suggested for the consideration of the Committee. The first of these plans had been abandoned; the second would please nobody; and the third was im-

practicable. The first plan the Catholics themselves had insisted upon—*unlimited concession*, without security of any kind or description. This proposition, however, had found but very few advocates; and, therefore, might be considered as abandoned. The second plan was—*qualified concession*, with proper and necessary security; and it was upon this ground that the right honourable gentleman under the gallery (Mr. Canning) had rested his motion for considering the Catholic claims with a view to conciliation, and this was the ground which the right honourable gentleman opposite was obliged to take, in order to procure him even a chance of success. This plan, however, was now positively and distinctly resisted by the Catholics, who openly declared that they would submit to no state inspection. Such was the language of their prelates in 1812; and such it had been more fully stated since. Another part of their plan went to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts: this, he presumed, the Church of England would not consent to. In this situation, then, stood the second plan—the Catholics had loudly declared that they would, on no account, agree to one part of it—the Church of England would not consent to the other. The third plan was, that of a noble Viscount, who thought that the claims might be granted, if the Head of the Romish Church could be brought to yield a portion of his supremacy; a point which was considered essential to the security of a Protestant State admitting Catholics to equal power and privileges. That, however, had been hitherto refused, and even the noble Viscount himself declared, that it was at present impracticable. He objected to the measure in substance as well as in form. It swept away all existing securities, to substitute others contingent. He thought the provisions formerly made against admitting Catholics to power were not without cause. The Catholics had made nice distinctions on the subject of oaths. He was willing that all objects of honour, distinct from political power, should be extended to the Catholics, especially in the military profession. He would also extend whatever toleration would be requisite. The Catholics were too lofty in their pretensions: they still maintained foreign influence; he therefore must place England first.

Mr. Ponsonby, Sir John Cox Hipplesey, and other gentlemen, supported the motion.

Lord Castlereagh said, that while much might be granted something must be withheld.

Dr. Duigenan rose to explain, but could not be heard on account of the cries for *question*.

Mr. Bankes rose and proceeded to speak against the Resolution, but during the whole

of his speech the universal and continued cry of "*Question—question—withdraw—withdraw*," was predominant. On his sitting down, a division took place—

For the Resolution, ..... 186  
Against it, ..... 119

Majority, ..... 67

Thursday, March 11.

Mr. H. Davis presented a petition, signed by 3,300 merchants, &c. in Bristol, against registering ships, built in India, in British ports.

The bill for creating the office of vice-chancellor, read a third time and passed.

House of Lords, Friday, March 12.

*War in Spain.*

The Marquis of Wellesley in a most luminous and argumentative speech of great length, entered into a history of the affairs of the peninsula, particularly during the last campaign, on which he expatiated with mixed feelings of triumph and regret. On a review of the leading military events he declared his opinion, that the failures of Lord Wellington were solely to be attributed to the insufficiency of means afforded him by government. He, therefore, concluded by moving for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the transactions of the last campaign in the peninsula.

Lord Bathurst combated all the arguments of the noble marquis, and contended that Lord Wellington himself was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of government.

Lord Grey, Earl Daruley, and Lord Boringdon, spoke in favour of the motion; and the Earl of Aberdeen against it, when the house divided.—For the motion 39—against it 115—majority 76.

House of Commons, Friday, March 12.

The house resolved itself into a committee of supply, when

Mr. W. Dundas brought forward the navy estimates, and after a short address, concluded with moving a resolution to grant the sum of £1,255,913, for the ordinary expences of the navy for the current year.

Mr. Creevey said there was one item in these expences which he must oppose, on the same principle that he had opposed the expence of two army paymasters. It was the sum of £1000 to a paymaster of marines, an office that was a mere sinecure. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the sum in question be left out of the present estimate.

A conversation of some length then took place, when Mr. W. Dundas and Mr. Croker opposed the amendment; and Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. Tierney supported it.



The committee then divided.—For the amendment 35—against it 56—majority 21.

The original resolutions were agreed to

Mr. Whitbread asked if it was true that a negotiation had taken place for an exchange of prisoners, and had failed: Lord Castlereagh answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Whitbread also wished to ask Lord Castlereagh, whether the paper, which had appeared, purporting to be a proclamation from Louis XVIII. to the people of France, was published with the concurrence, or knowledge of government; to which his lordship answered in the negative.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 16.

The Marquis of Wellesley presented a petition, signed by 10,000 names, from certain merchants, &c. of the city and port of London, praying that the trade to the East-Indies might continue to be carried on as heretofore.

House of Commons, Monday, March 15.

From the discussion on the second reading of the mutiny bill, the condition of the soldier seems to be greatly ameliorated. The punishment of flogging is greatly declining, and on no account is a man to be brought out a second time, to receive the remainder of his sentence.

Wednesday, March 17.

A petition presented from Sir John and Lady Douglas, offering to swear, before a competent tribunal, to the truth of their former depositions, in order that they might become liable to a prosecution for perjury, in case the said depositions should be found to be false.

Mr. Whitbread had intended to have made a motion to subject Sir John and Lady Douglas to a prosecution for perjury, but finding it could not be done, because *they had not sworn in open court, or after process joined*, he contented himself with entering into a general vindication of the Princess of Wales, and in conclusion moved an address to the Prince Regent, expressive of the deep concern and indignation of the house at the publication of the obscene and offensive depositions, and requesting his Royal Highness to order measures to be taken for discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in giving them publicity.

Mr. Tierney wished to have the printers of two of the morning papers brought to the bar, to be examined as to the person or persons who had furnished them with the documents.

Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Canning, &c. took part in the debate. Negativated without a division.

House of Lords, Monday, March 22.

Lords Ellenborough, Erskine, Grenville, and Spencer, who constituted the commission

appointed by his majesty to enquire into matters connected with the "Deficate Investigation," defended themselves from a slanderous report of having falsified the evidence of Mrs. Lisle.

Lord Ellenborough was particularly animated on this occasion. "The noble lords acting under his majesty's commission had been subjected to the foulest and most malignant calumny! charged with falsifying of evidence! His name was inserted in that commission, without his knowledge; but once engaged by his majesty's command, he did his duty to the best of his power. But it was in the performance of that duty that some person, with the most abandoned and detestable slander, had dared to charge him with a gross act of dishonesty; him, on whose integrity, diligence, and care, depended more of the property and interests of the people than on those of any other man in the country; yet of him, it was foully and slanderously alleged, that he had *falsified the evidence* given before the commission, giving in as a document, *evidence that was not received, and suppressing that which was actually given*. This was all a lie,—a vile slander, — AS FALSE AS HELL. He would not violate the propriety of that house; he knew the respect and the decency which it required; but he must give the lie to falsehood. Their lordships could not blame him for standing forth to repel in the strongest manner so base and impudent and miscreant an imputation. (*Hear*) Nay, the thing was foolish as well as wicked. It was despicable from its very stupidity. It charged him with putting *leading questions*. Now what was the case in which leading questions could be put? It was, where there were contending parties; and leading questions were only improper when the counsel might be suspected of instructing his own witness. But *the judge had a right to put any question which appeared to him likely to elucidate the truth*.

Lord Grenville complained of the indignity of being put to repel such a charge. His Majesty had named him as a Commissioner, most assuredly, without solicitation. Nothing but a sense of duty could have prevailed upon him to undertake the task. He knew that they were subjecting themselves to obloquy and slander, from power on one side,—from faction on the other. They had therefore no protection but in the undeviating rectitude of their conduct, and to that alone they looked for protection.

Lord Erskine, and Lord Spencer, protested in almost similar terms.

Lord Moira took the opportunity to vindicate himself from aspersions, also, respecting his conduct towards the Princess of Wales. He had received information which

he thought it his duty to pursue, from a noble Lord, a neighbour of the Princess, it proved to be futile. He had also examined the medical gentlemen; but had never employed anonymous *panegyraphs*.

Wednesday, March 24.

On the motion of Lord Liverpool, an address of condolence, on account of the death of the Duchess of Brunswick, was ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent by the Lords with white staves.

House of Commons.—Monday, March 22.

A bill was brought in to provide against the abuses in voting, which had taken place at Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, at the late election.

Lord Castlereagh submitted a string of resolutions, for the regulation of the trade to and from India, and for the future government of our extensive possessions in that part of the world. Among other things they propose—a renewal of the Company's Charter for twenty years, under modifications and alterations; the commercial intercourse with China to remain as heretofore, and the Company to have the exclusive trade in tea; trade to and from all ports within the limits of the Company's Charter, except as aforesaid, to be thrown open, &c. &c.

Tuesday, March 23.

The House was occupied chiefly by a conversation on Mrs. Lisle's private statement of her deposition, committed to paper, to the best of her recollection, immediately on her return home.

Mr. Whitbread said, this statement, having the questions as well as the answers, took away the sting contained in the deposition; and this was his only view in introducing it to the House. No motion was made upon it.—[This is the paper referred to by the Lords Commissioners in the Upper House.]

Wednesday, March 24.

The House agreed to present an address of condolence to the Prince Regent, on the recent loss in his illustrious family.

Mr. C. Johnstone, pursuant to his notice, moved that the House should come to a resolution of severe censure on the audacious attempt of Sir John Douglas, and Lady Charlotte, his wife, to give a colour of truth to their malicious falsehoods respecting the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Whitbread said, there was an obvious reason why the House could not concur in the motion, there being no minutes of the evidence, nor any of the proceedings before them. Although it was still his opinion that the evidence was false and malicious, and that a wicked conspiracy had existed against the life and honour of the Princess, yet he thought it best to get rid of this motion—by

moving the previous question, or the order of the day. The motion was, however, disposed of by adjournment.

Thursday, March 25.

The House in a Committee on the new measure of Finance, which was condemned by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Tierney, as calculated to destroy the great and beneficial structure of the Sinking Fund.

Friday, March 25.

The Apothecaries bill withdrawn.

House of Lords.—Monday, March 29.

In a Committee on the Curate's bill; the Bishop of London proposed, as an amendment to one of the clauses, that the *maximum* should be extended to £200. Motion negatived—17 to 15.

Tuesday, March 30.

A petition presented from the East India Company, praying for the renewal of its Charter.

Friday, April 2.

Lord Holland presented some petitions for peace.

The bill to alter the punishment for the crime of shop-lifting was lost on a division.—For the second reading 11; against it, 26.

House of Commons.—Monday, March 29:

A division took place on the bill for the abolition of sinecures.—For the second reading 94; against it 84.—Majority 10.

East India Charter.

Tuesday, March 30.

The House, in a Committee, examined Warren Hastings, Esq. The witness conceived that an unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with the natives of India would be hurtful and ruinous to the Company's interests, and to the government and peace of that country. As to the trade, the mass of the people in India had no wants which could not be supplied at their own doors, and the wealthy spent very little in purchase of European luxuries. Their habits, which were simple, had been nearly stationary from the time we first came into the country. He likewise thought any interference with the religion of the country extremely dangerous.

Wednesday, March 31.

Mr. Whitbread noticed a letter, purporting to be from the Earl of Moira, which had appeared in the public papers, in explanation of the part he had taken in examining some persons respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales. This letter seemed to cast some reflections on the Princess of Wales, which Mr. W. hoped to have cleared up before the departure of the noble Earl for India.

In a Committee on India affairs, Mr. Cooper was called to the bar and examined. Witness did not think, from his own knowledge of the Hindoos, that there was any probability of an increased demand for European commodities; had no idea that the conversion of the natives would augment such demand; and considered that any sormise of a design to intermeddle with their religion, would excite great alarm among them.

Lord Teignmouth was examined. He stated, that from experience, he could assert, that he saw no probable danger from the attempt to convert the Hindoos.

#### New Taxes.

Mr. Vansittart proposed to raise eight or 900,000*l.* from the Consolidated Customs, exempting tea, sugar, wine, raw silk, and cotton wool; upwards of 100,000*l.* from tobacco, and 30,000*l.* from French wines, in order to meet 870,000*l.* for the Sinking Fund, and 100,000*l.* to make good last year's supplies.

The right honourable gentleman then proposed some war taxes. It was his intention to lay an addition of two-thirds on French goods; and on goods of countries dependent on France; to raise the Export Trade Duty one-half; 3*d.* per lb. on foreign hides, and 1*d.* per lb. on American cotton wool.—This last met the opposition of many members, and its consideration was postponed.

#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, April 27, 1813.

The flight of time is, in itself, uniform, steady,—yet, according to circumstances, mankind judge it, from their feeling, to be sometimes unusually swift, at other times unusually slow. The same hour appears long to him who waits, to him who suffers, which scarcely seems to have comprised a few moments to him whose senses have been highly exhilarated. So different is expectation from enjoyment! Even politicians, though they know that time must be taken in the execution of great operations, that the affairs of nations, and the progress of armies, require time, are apt to shake their heads and their canes at that tardy catiff as their greatest enemy.

*Sat cito si sat bene* is a maxim to which a politician should conform; but if, in the mean while, he be suffering, nature will rebel against conviction, and his desires will far out-run his judgment. He will hope, and hope, and wish, and wish, in spite of the remonstrances of soothing Prudence, which ever and anon twitches him by the elbow, and asks, whether he seriously means to maintain such impossibilities? Then up he

starts and refers his wishes to Time, who, on his part, rarely gives a direct answer; but out-policies the politician, by ifs, ands, reservations, and further expectancies, dissertations on possibilities, always at large, and glances at conjectures of all sorts and sizes. What then can a politician do?—There remains the re-consideration of time past, for comparison with time present, and this, perhaps, is a subject as instructive as the mind can dwell upon.

What was the situation of public affairs at this time last year? They were involved, in the north, in the most gloomy uncertainty: no man could contemplate the prodigious force leading by Buonaparte against Russia, without the most lively apprehensions. They were scarcely less ambiguous in the South: for though Lord Wellington had taken Badajoz on the 6th of April, yet Soult still continued the siege of Cadiz, and was master of the whole south of Spain, as Marmont was of the north, and king Joseph of the center.

It was our good fortune to foretell an *active* campaign, and a campaign so active did ensue, as totally altered the appearance of things, and renders a comparison between that time and the present not merely cheating, but *edifying*.

Now we reflect, with pleasure, that Marshal Massena has been mortified into ill health; that Marshal Marmont has been rendered unfit for service; that Marshal Soult has been obliged to go a round-about way to ensure his safety, leaving Cadiz free, and with it the whole the south and much of the interior; that Joseph has forsaken Madrid, to take a position in the north; that the French army is little short of dismantled, and merely endeavours to maintain a good countenance; and that all hopes of reinforcements from France, are, by the confession of the generals themselves, at an end. The French must barricado themselves, as well as they can, behind the Ebro.

Perhaps we ought to add, as forming not the least pleasing feature, that now the command is entrusted to one head, (Marquis Wellington) and the expectations of Spain, are again on the alert. May no punctilio of renegado honour, set aside the real service of the country!

Spain has been relieved by events in the North of Europe. Last year, at this time, Sweden was in an unsettled state, as to war or peace, with Britain; Denmark was bitterly hostile; Germany was forced to follow Buonaparte, however reluctantly; Austria was on his side also; Poland and Prussia were among his devoted slaves:—Now Russia is triumphant over what remains of the Corsican's army. Sweden has made peace with us, and fights against the tyrant; Denmark has sent her minister in the character of am-

bassador to negotiate; Germany is in arms to destroy Frenchmen; Austria has her representative in London; Prussia has formed a league with Russia, and fights side by side; Poland is no longer French.

Besides, last year, at this time, Buonaparte talked of nothing but converting St. Petersburg into a French garrison; of placing *douanniers* in every Russian port; of lopping off provinces to bestow on his adherents; of banishing the representative of the Czars to Moscow; and from Moscow of finding a way across deserts and *steppes*; and destroying the City of London, *beginning at Calcutta*! Now he talks, what myriads of Frenchmen would stand forth to defend his crown, *were it attacked at home*;—how they love him!—how they *do* love him! well they may; he has ordered an additional conscription of 180,000 men. So that he will have drained France, *avowedly* of nearly six hundred thousand *youths*! the prime of the population!!—besides that unaccounted for addition which has heretofore tripled the prescribed conscription.

Leaving the Empress Regent in his absence, Buonaparte has quitted Paris to head his new army;—*old army* he has none to head. He left his capital, April 15, after receiving intelligence that his forces in Germany were giving way, having suffered smart losses. His main body is assembling at Warrsburg on the Mayne, towards which river the Russians, Prussians, and *insurgents*, are bearing down. The Swedes are in the North on the Elbe. The Germans have received a supply of arms and accoutrements from this paltry pedlaring island;—and twenty waggon loads daily continue to be sent off from the tower of London.

Now, under all these circumstances, we will not indulge anticipation. We expect tidings extremely afflictive to humanity. The loss of lives during the summer, it is most likely, will be very great; and we augur an obstinacy and perseverance, extremely destructive and fatal. Death will triumph!! Indeed it is said, that he triumphs now. The French army in its flight has brought diseases with it which now are reported to be contagious, and we apprehend will prove to be epidemic. Such are the consequences of vain, insatiable, inextinguishable ambition!!

Nothing has been heard from Buonaparte, since his arrival at Mentz on the 16th inst.

The French fleets in general are dismantling to a certain degree; that is to say, their great ships are deprived of hundreds of men, in almost every port.

At home we have the infinite satisfaction of reporting that trade and manufactures are reviving. The machinery is getting to work, *universally*; and the machines which under the terror of the *Luddites* were buried under

ground, have been dug up, and are replacing with all possible speed.

The hands also who were out of work, are now settling to labour: and we learn that in the north, the seat of the disturbances, no man is idle *who is willing, or deserves, to be employed*.

The latest news from what is esteemed the principal seat of war, the north of Germany, is very disastrous to the French forces. The army before Magdeburg is weakened by defeat; and report of the moment states a loss of 12,000 men in a severe engagement near that fortress.

There have been insurrections in various provinces of France, and several towns of Italy; but they have *hitherto* been suppressed. They have shewn the temper of the people; but not the skill of the disaffected.

#### PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

Since my last dated Jan. 21st the following variations have occurred in the price of the precious metals:

Feb. 8th fine gold *fell* two shillings per ounce.

25 do. *fell* five do. do.

March 5 do. *rose* two do. do.

8 do. *rose* two do. do.

13 do. *rose* two do. do.

April 19 do. *fell* three do. do.

Silver *rose* two pence per ounce March 24.

The price now charged by the London Refiners is

Fine gold.....£5 8s. 6d. per ounce.

Fine silver.....7s. 6d. do.

April 20th 1813. B. S.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

Since our last.

##### BIRTHS.

*Sons*.—The lady of J. Loch, Esq.—At Binfield-house, Berks, the lady of G. H. Elliott, Esq. of a son and heir.—At the Lawn, South Lambeth, the lady of J. Fasset Burnett, Esq.—The lady of W. Bolland, Esq. of the Adelphi terrace.—At Lady Elizabeth Courtenay's, at Clay-hill, Beckenham, the lady of T. Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. M. P.—At Wrotham, Kent, the lady of H. Leigh Spencer, Esq.—In Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Fuller Maitland.—The lady of J. Guise, Esq. of Upper Baker-street.—At Cheyne-walk, South Lambeth, Mrs. R. Ross.—Mrs. Martelli, in Norfolk-street.—At Rily-grove, Lincolnshire, the lady of W. E. Tomline, Esq. M. P.—In Harley-street, the lady of R. Graham, Esq.—In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of C. Day, Esq.—At Colney-hatch, the lady of G. Red-

head, Esq. of a son and heir.—At Marble-hall, Twickenham, the lady of C. Augustus Tulk, Esq. of twins.—At Upton, Essex, the lady of J. Dinsdale, Esq.—At Brighton, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. W. Rooke, 3d guards.

*Daughters.*—At Torrells, Mrs. Adolphus Hume.—At Haileybury, Herts, the lady of Rev. J. H. Batten.—At Methley-park, Yorkshire, the Viscountess Pollington.—At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, Mrs. Edwards.—The wife of Rev. R. Yates, of Chelsea college.—In Bedford-row, Mrs. T. H. Budd.—At Hanwell-paddock, the lady of Rev. Dr. Bond.—In Camden street, Mrs. Kenney, of twin daughters.—At Belle-house, the lady of W. Bridger Goodrich, Esq.—The lady of W. Gordon, Esq. of Devonshire-street.—In Great Cumberland-place, Mrs. C. Hammersley.—At Thurlow-hall, Suffolk, the lady of N. Hankey Smith, Esq. of twins, a son and daughter.—On the 15th of January last, at the Government House, Bermuda, the lady of Brigadier-Gen. Horsford.—At Westbury, near Clifton, the lady of G. Baring, Esq.—At Leith, the widow of the late Capt. Robb, of His Majesty's sloop Apelles: this gallant young officer was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned in a gale of wind off the isle of May, the 27th February last.—At Dublin, the lady of Bertram Mitford, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

At Boldre, near Lymington, Hants, T. Crookenden, Esq. of Rushford-lodge, Suffolk, to Mary Ann, only daughter of W. Fuller, Esq.—At Hertford, G. Draycott, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Mr. W. Archer, of Castle-street.—At St. James's-church, G. Hicks, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Miss Augusta Fielding, daughter of late Capt. Fielding, R. N.—At Christchurch, J. Batten, of Yeovil, Somerset, Esq. to Miss Copeland, of Amen-corner.—At St. Dunstan's in the East, J. Edge, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mary Ann Ferguson, eldest daughter of R. Ferguson, Esq. Brompton.—At St. Andrew's-church, Holborn, Mr. Percival White, of Chanecry-lane, to Amelia Rebecca, only daughter of the late W. Johnson, Esq. of Knebworth, Herts.—At Kensington, Capt. G. Hills, R. N. to Diana, fourth daughter of late T. Hammersley, Esq. banker.—At Winchester, Capt. H. Lyford, R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. H. Binfield.—At St. James's-church, J. Maberly, Esq. of Shirley-house, Surrey, to Miss Baillie, daughter of J. Baillie, Esq. of Bedford-square.—At the church of St. Antholin, Arthur Ladbroke Wigan, to Lydia Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Cleveland, Esq. of Dowgate-hill.—At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Capt. Alex. Wallis, to Miss

Catherine Lowe, sister to David Lowe, Esq. New-road, Whitechapel.—At St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, Capt. Trollope, R. N. to Barbara, daughter of J. Goble Esq. of Kin-sale.—At St. Pancras-church, J. Hodges Byles, Esq. of Shiplace-house, Oxfordshire, to Isabella, daughter of W. Duncan, Esq. of Lyncomb, Somersetshire.—At St. Mary-le-bonne-church, H. Chambers Verral, Esq. of Newhaven, Sussex, to Elizabeth Allfree, of Hurstmonceux in the same county.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Donald Maclean, Esq. of Brunswick-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of G. Brown, Esq. Russell-square.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. Chant, Esq. of Basinghall-street, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late J. Cooper, Esq. of Holborn.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Capt. Browne, 29th dragoons, to Miss Collis, daughter of J. Collis, Esq. of South Lambeth, Surrey.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Cowland, of Aylesbury-street, to Miss Brownlow, of Fleet-street.—Lately, at St. Pancras, P. A. E. L. I. de Launai, Comte D'Antraigues, to Miss Fitz-Gerald, daughter of Mrs. Trickey, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, by Henry Fitz-Gerald, Esq. her former husband, deceased. By this matrimonial union the two illustrious families of Leinster and Antraigues are become united.—At Beekingham, Kent, H. Allnutt, Esq. of Woodlawn, near Loose, to Mary Anne, third daughter of R. Lea, Esq. Beckenham. Mr. Samuel D'Lisser, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Mrs. Abigail Lindo, daughter of late Alex. Lindo, Esq. of Finsbury-square.—At St. Lawrence Jewry, Mr. T. Jackson, of Battersea, to Eliz. youngest daughter of P. Wallis, Esq. of Trump-street.—At Northfleet, Kent, Mr. H. Deacon, of Albion-place, to Harriet, eldest daughter of H. S. Speech, Esq. St. John's, Southwark.—Mr. T. Bartlett, of Chatham, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Dr. Conquest of that place.—The Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, to the Marchioness of Sligo.—At Lambeth, by a special license, J. Willis, of Dulwich, Esq. to Mrs. Ann Wright, of the same place, the only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Alderman Wright.—At Dalzel-house, on the 25th of March, by the Rev. J. Cleson, Lieut. Col. D. Rattray, 63d regiment, to Marian Hamilton, only daughter of Lieut. Gen. Hamilton, of Orbiston.—At Tottenham, J. Holt, Esq. only son of J. Holt, Esq. of the above place, to Jemima Arabella, daughter of J. Eardley Wilmot, Esq.

## DEATHS.

Mr. J. Skull, of Pentonville, 52 years clerk in the house of Messrs. Barclays, Lombard-street.—J. Claridge Esq. in Portland-road, aged 81.—At Shooter's hill, to the unspeakable anguish of her inconsolable husband and



family, the virtuous and amiable Countess of Carnarvon. Hundreds, whom her boundless charities and ever active benevolence have rescued from poverty and distress, will shed tears of grateful sorrow at the irretrievable loss of their friend and benefactress.—On the 20th of January last, aged 86, C. de Narbonne Pellet de Salgas, at his seat, near Roile, in Switzerland, whither he retired after the completion of the education of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, to whom he was private Tutor, leaving valuable friends to lament his determination, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of His Majesty, who made him the most liberal offers to attach him to his family: while living he had the admiration and esteem of all who had the happiness of being known to him, and died to the great loss of his numerous acquaintances.—In St. James's-street, Dover, Rev. Alex. James, aged 88.—At Forest-house, Essex, W. Bosanquet, Esq. many years one of the Governors of the Royal Exchange Assurance, aged 60.—At his chambers, in the Temple, after a short illness, F. Newton, Esq. aged 87, a gentleman equally distinguished for his liberality and beneficence, as for his probity and honour as a merchant.—At the Rectory-house, Stedham, aged 65 years, Rev. Walter Islip, Rector of the above parish of Heyshot, and Vicar of Aidingbourne, in the county of Sussex.—R. Robinson, of Middle Henden, near Sunderland, Durham, Esq.—In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, J. Woodcock, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Secretary of Bankrupts to the Lord Chancellor.—At Kempton-park, J. Fish, Esq. aged 68.—At Beaconsfield, Bucks, R. Charsley, Esq. upwards of 40 years a practising solicitor in that place.—At the Vicarage Wandsworth, Mrs. Omanney, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Omanney.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Harriet Calthorpe, in her 19th year, daughter to the first, and sister to the present Lord Calthorpe.—At Lambeth-terrace, aged 61, R. F. Suft, Esq. of the Exchequer office.—In Lamb's Conduit street, Lewis Knight, Esq. formerly of Jamaica.—E. Janson, Esq. late of White Hart-lane, Tottenham.—At Pendleton, Lancashire, universally regretted, E. Deacon, M.D.—While taking breakfast with his family, was taken in a fit of apoplexy and instantly expired, Mr. R. Snewin, of Clapton, builder, &c. aged 64, most sincerely lamented by his family and acquaintance; and what is most remarkable, the deceased is the third brother which departed this life in the same afflicting manner.—In Threadneedle-street, Mr. J. Hoseman, Upper Beadle to the Merchant Taylor's Company: which office he filled many years with much credit to himself, and to the perfect satisfaction of that Corporation.—T. Berney Bramston, Esq. of Skreens,

Essex, aged 80.—At Clapham, Mrs. Prince, wife of Major General Prince.—At Rotherham, York-shire, Rev. R. Williams, D. D. Divinity Tutor of the Academy in that neighbourhood.—At Hazlebrook, Roscommon, Ireland, Mrs. Law, relict of Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin, and sister to J. Wallace, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General.—T. Bernard, Axford, Esq. aged 38.—In Upper Titchfield-street, R. Dennison, Esq. late of Madras.—At Leith, aged 69, Dr. T. Anderson, M.D. F.R.S.E. and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, whose eminent medical abilities will long be remembered; to him is due the sole merit of introducing the cow-pox into Scotland, against the opposition of many of his brethren, by gratuitously supplying every application for matter or inoculation.—At the Parsonage at Bennington, Hertford, in his 90th year, Rev. J. Haggard, who, as Rector of that Parish has, for near 58 years, been looked up to by his parishioners as an example of piety habitual and unaffected, and of benevolence sincere and unlimited.—At Brompton, Kent, Alex. Torbiitt, Esq. Surgeon, R.N. and late Superintending his Imperial Russian Majesty's fleet in the River Medway, aged 34 years; a young man of great acquirements in his profession: he was the oldest of three brothers, surgeons in the Royal Navy, who have all died within the last two years, and left helpless parents, and a disconsolate sister to mourn their loss.—Lady Augusta Phipps, daughter of the Earl of Mulgrave.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Hudson, relict of Col. Hudson, late of the first regiment of foot guards, and gentleman-usher to his Majesty.—At Clapton, John Remington, Esq. aged 88.—At Ramsgate, after two days' illness, Mr. J. Peale, surgeon of the same place.—At Catsfield, in Sussex, W. Eversfield, Esq. who succeeded to the estates of his uncle the late Sir C. Eversfield, Bart. of Dean-place, in the same county, and is himself, succeeded by his eldest son, C. Eversfield, Esq. of the 10th Royal Hussars, now serving in the Peninsula.—At Newington-green, J. Garratt, Esq. aged 65.—At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Mrs. Mary Godwin, aged 87, widow of Maj. Gen. J. Godwin, Royal Artillery.—At St. Helena, on the 9th of February last, Walter Farquhar, Esq. Commercial Resident of the Honorable East India Company, at Bauleah, and youngest son of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.—At Bath, C. Watkins, Esq. of Davenry, in the county of Northampton.—T. Neathy, Esq. Cheshunt, Herts, aged 75.—At his brother's, Charlotte-street, Captain P. L. J. Rosenhagen, R. N. but just returned from the service of his country, to which his whole life had been most honorably devoted. In Wigmore-street, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Campbell, of Carahio, mother of the Earl of Breadalbane.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

OXFORD.

Feb 20.—Thursday, the following gentlemen were admitted :—

*Bachelors of Arts.*—S. R. Drummond and A. Champagne, Esqrs. of Christ Church ; and Mr. James Lind, of Wadham college. On Friday the Rev. H. A. Hughes, B. A. of Worcester college, was admitted Master of Arts.

March 6.—On Saturday last the following gentlemen were admitted :

*Masters of Arts.*—R. E. E. Mynors, Esq. of University college ; Rev. R. N. Raikes, of Oriel college

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Mr. J. Jago, and Mr. J. Southcomb, of Exeter college ; Mr. A. Adair, of Oriel college ; Mr. J. Britton, Mr. P. E. Boissier, Mr. H. Hale, J. H. Randolph, Esq. H. R. Duffinfield, Esq. Mr. E. M. Salter, and Mr. A. Pechell, of Christ church ; Mr. J. Bartholomew, of Corpus Christi college ; Mr. E. R. Rice, and Mr. B. C. Potter, of Worcester college ; Mr. W. Rawlings, of St. Edmund Hall.

On Tuesday, the following gentlemen were admitted :—

*Masters of Arts.*—Mr. T. B. Mynors, of Christchurch ; Rev. E. J. Townsend, of Merton college.

March 13.—The following gentlemen are admitted :—

*Bachelor in Civil Law.*—The Rev. D. G. Stacy, New college.

*Masters of Arts.*—The Rev. L. V. Vernon, of Christ church ; Mr. C. Drury, of Queen's college ; and the Rev. Thomas Suckett, B. A. of Exeter college.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Messrs. John Poole and W. Smyth, of Brasenose college ; and Mr. W. Atfield, of Oriel college.

March 20.—On Wednesday last, in Congregation, the following gentlemen were admitted :—

*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. Joseph Amphlett, and Rev. Wm. Jones Skinner, of Worcester college.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Mr. Jonathan Pryce, of Jesus college.

April 3.—The following gentlemen have been admitted :—

*Bachelor in Civil Law.*—Mr. H. Hutchinson, of New college.

*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. C. C. Chambers, of Christ Church ; and Rev. W. H. Thornbury, of Oriel college.

April 16.—On Saturday, the last day of Lent term, Rev. W. Kilner was admitted D.D. ; and Mr. R. B. Comyn, of St. John's college, admitted B.A.

April 17.—On Thursday the 8th instant, the Rev. W. Kilner, M.A. and Student in Divinity, late Fellow of Queen's college, and presented by that Society to the rectory of Weyhill, Hants, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity. On Saturday, the last day of Lent term, the said Rev. W.

Kilner was admitted Doctor in Divinity ; and Mr. R. B. Comyn, of St. John's college, was admitted Bachelor of Arts. The whole number of degrees in Lent term was two D.D. ; two B.D. ; three B.C.L. ; twenty-four M.A. ; and thirty-one B.A. ; matriculations, eighty-one.

CAMBRIDGE.

March 5.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last admitted :—

*Doctor in Divinity.*—Rev. Augustine Bulwer, of Pembroke hall, rector of Heydon, in Norfolk.

*Masters of Arts.*—Stratford Canning, Esq. of King's college, by royal mandate ; Rev. George Reading Leathes, of Jesus college, rector of Gissing, &c. in Norfolk.

*Bachelor in Civil Law.*—John Beagrie, of Emmanuel college.

*Bachelors in Physic.*—John Ranicar Park, of Jesus college ; Richard Formby, of Caius college.

Rev. W. K. Reeve, M.A. Fellow of Clare hall, is admitted a senior fellow of that society.

*Bell's Scholarships.*—Whereas, by the original deed, no son or orphan of a clergyman was permitted "to sit as a candidate for these scholarships, who was manifestly well able to bear his own expence :"—The deputy vice-chancellor has given notice, that this restriction is repealed, and these scholarships thrown open to the pursuit of all sons and orphans of clergymen without limitation.—An election of two scholars upon this foundation will take place on Friday the 2d of April, 1813. The members of any college (except King's and Trinity hall) who were admitted between the commencements of 1811 and 1812, may be candidates.

His royal highness the chancellor of this university has sent a donation of fifty pounds to Addenbrooke's hospital.

March 12.—The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is

"The Death of Saul and Jonathan."

The lectures of the Margaret Professor commence on Saturday May 1, being the first Saturday of the Easter term. They will be delivered, as before, from the pulpit of St. Mary's ; and all persons will have free admission, with a request, that the seats belonging to the university be reserved for the respective members, who are likewise requested to sit in their usual places. The lectures for the present year will relate to the interpretation of the bible.

The following gentlemen were on Monday last admitted :—

*Bachelor in Divinity.*—Rev. George Thackeray, of King's college.

*Master of Arts.*—Rev. Henry Wake, of St. John's college.

*Bachelors of Civil Law.*—Rev. Henry Ramsden, of Queen's college. William Lloyd, of Trinity hall.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—William Philip Honeywood, of Jesus college. Rev. Charles Wodsworth, of Pembroke hall. Edward Powys, of St. John's college. Charles Nourse Wodehouse, of Trinity college.

Lately Christopher Pemberton, Esq. paid to the treasurer of Addenbrooke's hospital, £80. 2s. 6d., the surplus of the sum subscribed for the plate presented to the Right Honourable Charles Yorke, by several of his friends, freeholders of this county, as a token of esteem for his personal virtues, and of gratitude for his attention to the interests of the county, during the twenty years he represented it.—We understand the plate presented to Mr. Yorke, cost £1618.

**April 2.**—The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to the Rev. James Scholefield, of Trinity college, a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, and Mr. Thomas Robinson, of the same society, a scholar on the foundation of Dr. Bell.

**April 9.**—The following gentlemen were on Friday last admitted:—

**Masters of Arts.**—W. H. Marle, Thomas Musgrave, John Ashbridge, G. Herbert, all of Trinity college; William Thomas Waters, of St. John's college; George Hudson, and J. W. Biot, of Magdalen college; T. V. Button, Fellow of Queen's college; C. Harrison, Fellow of Catharine hall; S. H. Alderson, Fellow of Caius college.

**Bachelor in Physic.**—Robert Batty, of Caius college.

Mr. John Frederick William Herschell, and Mr. William Jones, B.A. of St. John's college, were on Monday last elected Foundation Fellows of that society: and Mr. Thomas Pierce Williams, B.A. was on the same day elected a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Platt.

Mr. John James Blunt, of St. John's college, and Mr. William Charles Wollaston, of Trinity college, were on Friday last elected scholars on the foundation of Dr. Bell.

**April 16.**—The following are the subjects of the exercises for the Member's Prizes for the present year:—

#### SENIOR BACHELORS.

*Quid potissimum boni vel mali ab infini ordinis juventute literis instituenda sit oriturum.*

#### MIDDLE BACHELORS.

*Omni doctrina ingenuarum et humanarum artium uno quodam societatis vinculo continetur.*

Rev. Edward V. Blomfield, B.A. Assistant-Lecturer of Emmanuel college, was last week elected a Fellow of that society.

The Rev. T. Rogers, B.A. of Sidney Sussex college, is elected a Foundation Fellow of that society.

Mr. David Rowley, of St. John's college, and Mr. Cuthbert Henley, of Pembroke hall, were on Friday last admitted B.A.

A grace passed in the Senate, to apply the surplus money (upwards of one thousand pounds) arising from the subscriptions received for a statue of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, now placed in our Senate-house, towards establishing a Scholarship, to be called Pitt's University Scholarship.

### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Essex.**—Spring sowing is nearly or quite over, and must, on the whole, be said to be finished in a superlative style; of course, really to the satisfaction of our spirited Agriculturists. The hoe has been much used in our wheat plants; and, it is evident, has been of great use to them. In some parts of this county, a little complaint is made that the wheats are rather thin upon the ground, yet their colour is good. Beans are somewhat deficient, but peas, barley, and oats, are all full plants. The turnips lasted so long beyond what was expected, that many pieces were considered as of little worth. Rye grass, and clover-seed are extremely forward this spring; and many sheep are already turned into pieces. Tares promise a good supply of food for the cattle also. Lambs are getting to be very fine, indeed, but dear. Spring pigs are about *fifty per cent. higher* than last year.

**Suffolk.**—Sowing of barley is over; with the exception of strong turnip land, which cannot be sown, till we get a good ground shower. Peas, beans, and barley, have been got into the ground in very fine order, and look remarkably well. Peas and beans are under the hoe. Wheats look very hearty and well; a great proportion of the wheat has been hoed out: a part of it once; and some a second time. Clover and grass are very stout; and promise an abundance of feed.

**Warwickshire.**—The unusual fine weather at the commencement of the month, rendered vegetation particularly forward; this has now received a check from the severity at the conclusion. The lambing season is now over, and has, on the whole, been favourable.—It has been a general complaint that many ewes are barren, for which no immediate cause has been assigned. The wheats look promising, and in general very healthy; but as to ultimate produce, this falls not within the limits of present calculation. There is a very competent stock of last year's produce on hand, as it is hoped sufficient for the demand of the country—and what is highly gratifying to look upon, a very considerable proportion of sorry worn out turf is broken up for tillage. The spring seed time is generally over, and the seed remarkably well got in, the land working very kindly. Wool in considerable demand; trade of all kinds looking upwards. Stock still dear, though at the close of the month rather on the decline.

\*\*\* This may be taken as the general state of the country throughout our island. The rough winds that have lately occurred have shaken off many of the blossoms from the fruit trees, of which the show was previously extremely abundant.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, April 20.*

When the librations of trade have been fixed, the expences, the probable profits and losses, so adjusted as to equiponderate against each other, and to leave a fair gain to the dealer, whatever disturbs the equilibrium has for a time a disadvantageous operation on one or both of the parties, the buyer or seller. If the cost of obtaining the article be enhanced by any cause, accidental or permanent, a correspondent difficulty is felt by the purchaser for supplying the market, and by the consumer for whose use it is bought. When this is thought to be temporary only, patience is recommended as the best remedy; and with patience, economy. But when the cause is likely to be lasting, fresh arrangements to meet it are unavoidable, and fresh difficulties in forming these arrangements.... This is, generally, one operation consequent on the imposition of additional taxes; such burdens fall unequally on different commodities, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the official projector of those taxes to prevent it. This has recently occurred in the establishment of the new duties on the consoldated customs. The trade in timber feels the tax very heavily. The supply of Fruit in the same, if not a still more burdensome, degree.

The houses interested in the Baltic and Norway timber trade soon discovered, that the pressure would fall severely on them; they therefore have held meetings, and made representations to government on the subject. They venture to affirm, that hereafter no timber can be brought into competition with that obtained from our colonies in North America; whatever be the qualities of the article itself. This again acts very unfavourably on builders of houses, &c. for if the materials employed be not building-worthy, decay may be expected in a short space of time, this has been found true, to the cost of the purchasers of many houses newly constructed.

American timber in general has not obtained that reputation for durability which may enable it to cope with what we have been accustomed to receive from the Continent of Europe.

The additional 25 per cent commenced from April 15. Fruit is an article greatly affected by it. Certainly the commodity cannot be classed among the first requisites of life, yet in commerce, as all things are reciprocal, even the supply of oranges and lemons, plumbs, raisins, and currants is of importance in its place, both to buyer and seller. It is assuredly paid for in great part with the productions of British industry.

The licences for France, which are daily expiring, reduce shipments to that country to a very limited scale; scarcely, indeed, can any thing be said to be doing in that channel of exportation. In the mean while, export to the Baltic, and to Heligoland, especially increases; it increases also very sensibly to the Mediterranean.

The market for British sugar is regular; and the demand continues steady. Crushed sugars are rather low, what Muscovado is sold, experiences a reduction of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. On the whole, the price is not equal to what it was. The average marked in last Saturday's Gazette is 58s. 1d. per cwt.

Coffee has gone off heavily; the public sales have felt a depression of price. Foreign coffee for the French Market in no request, and therefore much is bought in. Some demand for coffee of Guadaloupe and Martinique, but not sufficient to make any sensible difference in the market.

Rum had felt the effects of the great contract for government; it has gradually subsided. The market has lost its animation: the buyers expect to obtain at prices below the advance, which had been 2d. to 3d. per gallon on Leeward Islands; but the holders, at present, refuse to deliver, except at the higher rate.

The demand for Cotton experiences no deficiency; the prices marked have been obtained without difficulty, and are rather looking up. At Liverpool 4,300 bags were sold (chiefly to the trade) last week. Sea Island cotton, is not in the demand that some dealers expected. Yarn is not, however, in the proportion to the raw material that it generally bears, being low in price, extremely heavy in sale, little demand for exportation, and the prospect not such as to lead to any great hopes of rise in price. Cottons, therefore, may be expected to continue without advance for some time to come.

Naval stores are fast falling in price. Turpentine has lowered 8s. to 10s. Spirits of turpentine from £9. and £9. 9s. to £7. and £7. 10s. Rosin 2s. to 3s.

Hemp, flax and tallow are almost still:—American prize hemp lately sold so heavily, as to throw a gloom over the market. Prices keep up in Russia:—the exchange advances from 16½ to 16¾. Government is likely to contract before long for a considerable supply of hemp, at least 10,000 tons.

Rice is in demand; new fetches 54s. to 56s.

Pepper experiences an improving demand, the prices are again rising.

Cocoa also meets with a brisker sale: inferior Plantation cocoa fetched lately 65s.

Insurance lowering to all parts of the world, except to Africa.

Average price of wheat per quarter for England and Wales 121s. 10d.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Authorities. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTS.—March 15.**

Atwood, W. late of Blisworth, Bedford, horse-dealer. *Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*  
 Barnes, J. S. Sweedog's-alley, Cornhill, merchant. *Att. Peilati, Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch-street.*  
 Bowdler, W. and M. Collins, Old Change, warehouseman. *Att. Burrows and Vincent, Basinghall-street.*  
 Chadwin, G. Brassington, Derby, confectioner. *Att. Forbes, Ely-place.*  
 Eades, S. late of Bramshaw, Wilts, veerman, dealer and Chapman. *Att. Pearsons and Son, Pump-court, Temple.*  
 Elkington, J. late of Ragby, Warwick, carpenter. *Att. Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.*  
 Falconer, C. Wapping, victualler. *Att. Laing, America-square.*  
 Foster, J. C. Foster, E. Foster, and R. Roebuck, Pontre fact, York, shopkeepers. *Att. Battye, Chancery lane.*  
 Grainger, F. High Holborn, tailow-chandler. *Att. Richardson, Clement's-inn.*  
 Greaves, J. Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer. *Att. Luckett, Wilson street, Finsbury-square.*  
 Guild, J. London, merchant. *Att. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*  
 Mutland, W. S. North street, Red Lion-square, merchant. *Att. Kearsey and Spurr, 11, Spagoe-street.*  
 Price, Tottenham-court New-road, tailor. *Att. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.*  
 Reedhead, J. Heworth, Durham, dealer. *Att. Meggisons and Fairbank, Hatton-garden.*  
 Sheen, J. Abchurch-lane, wine-merchant. *Att. Druce, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street.*  
 Swan, J. S. Friday-street, warehouseman. *Att. Ellis, Chancery-lane.*  
 Thompson, J. Heckle-grove, Cumberland, merchant. *Att. Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.*  
 Waters, E. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. *Att. Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-inn.*  
 West, J. inn, Bath, butcher. *Att. Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.*  
 Wilson, P. Wapping-wall, publican. *Att. Wadeson and Co. Austin friars.*  
 Wright, J. Bristol, timber-dealer. *Att. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.*

**CERTIFICATES, to be granted on or before April 3.**

W. Berry, Alphonson, Devonshire, dealer.—J. G. V. Wedde, Globe-road, Mile end, verdigris-manufacturer.—W. Cropley, Cambridge, hardwareman.—J. Withers, Bristol, boot and shoemaker.—R. Wright, Avelly, Essex, victualler.—W. Bullock, Downham market, shopkeeper.—J. Steet, Bath, innkeeper.—S. Fitzgerald, Tothill-street, oil and colourman.—W. Warren, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, victualler.—J. Sharp, North Shields, grocer.—J. Head, Liverpool, cabinet-maker.—A. Davies, London-street, carpenter and builder.—C. Harper and J. McWhinnie, Camperdown-house, Snow's-fields, blacking and emery-manufacturers.—W. H. Gilbert, Lydd, Kent, sealer.

**BANKRUPTS.—March 16.**

Booth, W. Whaplore, Lincolnshire, ale and liquor-merchant. *Att. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton garden.*  
 Bryon, J. Park-street, Hanover-square, dealer in horses. *Att. Robinson, Belton-row, Piccadilly.*  
 Canridge, R. Riley, Yorkshire, tailor. *Att. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.*  
 Clark, W. T. Holborn, gun-maker. *Att. Bishop, Sergeant's-inn.*  
 Frazer, H. Nightingale-lane, Upper East Smithfield, grocer. *Att. Smith and Henderson, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.*  
 Havard, D. Carmarthen, inn-keeper. *Att. Jenkins and Co. New-inn.*  
 Joseph, J. Cornwall-row, iron-founder. *Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*  
 Machmeyer, A. Liverpool, merchant. *Att. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.*  
 Moir, W. Rye-street, Red Lion-square, merchant. *Att. Sherwood and Hutchinson, Cushion-street, Broad-street.*  
 Palmer, E. Old Jewry, paper-dancer. *Att. Hope, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.*  
 Parry, J. Newgate street, tobaccoist. *Att. Deykes, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars-road.*  
 Pricelly, R. Warren-street, Faggs-square, upholsterer. *Att. Stevenson, Percy-street, Tottenham-court road.*  
 Sheffield, J. Bath, carver. *Att. Cheveley, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.*  
 Simond, H. Tootley-street, victualler. *Att. Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.*  
 Tanager, A. New Mallon, Yorkshire, hawser. *Att. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.*

**CERTIFICATES.—April 6.**

H. Phillips, Portsea.—T. Roberts, Cheapside.—W. Elmeads and J. Elmeads, Lounge, Kent.—T. Park, Finch-lane.—W. Aylett, New Broad-street.—T. Younghusband and E. Walker, Newgate-street.—W. G. Gray, Ivy-lane.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—March 30.**

Williams, W. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, coach-maker.  
 Trigwell, J. Compton-street, Brunswick-square, victualler.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Bailey, J. Cannock, Staffordshire, cord-wainer. *Att. Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.*  
 Barrett, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Att. Milne and Parry, Temple.*  
 Barwick, J. Manchester, dealer. *Att. Brundrett and Co. Temple.*  
 Chesley, W. Hayes, innkeeper. *Att. Lewis, Mark-lane.*  
 Clarke, W. Tenterden, wine-merchant. *Att. Folet, Temple.*  
 Coltart, W. Whitehaven, merchant. *Att. Holmes and Lowden, Clement's-inn.*  
 Copstone, W. Exeter, linen-draper. *Att. Walker and Rankin, Old Jewry.*  
 Diglish, W. Gateshead, Durham, joiner. *Att. Meggisons and Fairbank, Hatton-garden.*  
 Falcon, M. Workington, Cumberland, banker. *Att. Falcon, Temple.*  
 Fotherly, T. and R. White, Gosport, ship-chandlers. *Att. Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.*  
 Hinchcock, H. Deal, linen-draper. *Att. Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.*  
 Horsfield, J. Bolton, Lancashire, grocer. *Att. Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.*  
 Mumford, W. Shorne, and J. Easdown, Higham, Kent, timber-merchants. *Att. Walker, Chancery-lane.*  
 Phelps, R. M. Plymouth-dock, draper. *Att. Bone, Plymouth-dock.*  
 Porter, D. Gun-street, tailor. *Att. Chabot, Crispin-street, Spitalfields.*  
 Powell, G. Chichester, Sussex, tailor. *Att. Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*  
 Powell, J. Tottenham-court-road, ironmonger. *Att. Beaudillon and Hewitt, Little Fridge-street.*  
 Priesnell, T. Cornwell, Oxfordshire, victualler. *Att. Holmes, Great James street, Bedford-row.*  
 Price, M. Princes-street, Lambeth, whitening-manufacturer. *Att. Murray and Washbrough, Sun-court, Cornhill.*  
 Riley, S. Eppinghall-lane, Staffordshire, grocer. *Att. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.*  
 Smith, J. Birmingham, draper. *Att. Baxter and Martin, Farnival's-inn.*  
 Storey, T. Liverpool, wine-merchant. *Att. Griffith and Hinde, Fenwick street, Liverpool.*  
 Thomson, A. and W. Sheen, Old Broad-street, merchants. *Att. Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem, Broad-street.*  
 Warner, J. Hincley, Leicestershire, hosier. *Att. Jarvis, Hincley.*  
 Wells, J. Bridge-street, Westminster, fruiterer. *Att. Chabot, Crispin-street, Spitalfields.*

**CERTIFICATES.—April 10.**

D. W. and J. Munn, Hopton-mill, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—J. Potter, jun. Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, maltster.—N. Power, Old Broad-street, merchant.—H. Dunster, London bridge-foot, scrivener.—L. Ball, Pall-mall, artist.—W. Ayton, New-inn-yard, Shoe-lane, victualler.—W. Rumfitt, Duke-street, St. James's, tailor.—C. Blake, Bishopsgate-street, silversmith.—W. S. Heaton, Doncaster, money-scrivener.—J. Hayward, Witney, Oxfordshire, cabinet-maker.—J. Goldard, Spital-square, silk-manufacturer.—J. Chapple, Mayfield, Sussex, brewer.—J. W. Foster, Everett-street, Brunswick-square, auctioneer.—J. Havard, Paternoster-row, straw-hat-manufacturer.—S. S. Robinson, J. Clarkson, and G. J. Parker, Change-alley, merchants.—P. Desvignes, Rosoman's-street, Clerkenwell, watchmaker.

**BANKRUPTS.—March 25.**

Bird, G. Perceval-street, Clerkenwell, plasterer. *Att. Selby, Charles-street, Northampton-square, Goswell-street.*  
 Booth, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att. Boswell and Buckle, New Broad-street.*  
 Bray, B. Romford, victualler. *Att. Jones, Size lane.*  
 Broadwood, J. Oxford street, dairyman. *Att. Broadford and Murray, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple.*  
 Fairbairn, R. South Shields, ship-owner. *Att. Bell and Broderick, Bow-lane.*  
 Goldedge, S. Bristol, plane-maker. *Att. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.*  
 Haigh, J. Morley, York, merchant. *Att. Battye, Chancery-lane.*



Margreaves, W. R. Alfrincham, Chester, grocer. *Att.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hutton-garden.  
Ley, J. Taunton, Somerset, rafter. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New inn.  
Lee, J. Ruffell-highway, hostier. *Att.* Swann, New Basin-gate-street.  
Portway, P. Sloughport, Westminster, timber-merchant.  
Roe, C. and E. Rogers, late of Castenham, butchers.  
*Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.  
Spybey, J. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, hat-manufacturer.  
*Att.* Low edge, Gray's-inn lane, Holborn.  
Wain, R. Finsbury, Berks, harness-maker. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.  
Young, W. Great Coxwell, Berks, dealer and chapman.  
*Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 13.

T. Caster, Turamill-street, currier.—J. A. Kelly, S. A. Kelly, and T. H. Kelly, Strand, saddlers.—W. Clegg, Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—P. Norris, Liverpool, iron-merchant.—W. Reaworthy, Manchester, joiner.—J. Shoberg and J. Sawyer, Litchbury, factors.—J. Watson, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Ingam, Great Lever, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. Hayes, Rush-mills, Northamptonshire, paper-maker.—J. H. Powell, Cheap-side, wine-merchant.—W. Wilkinson, Blading-lane, wine-merchant.—W. Croft and T. Croft, Manchester, rectifiers.—G. R. Read and J. G. Moyle, Crutched-friths, ship-agents.—W. Lukyn, St. Paul's Church-yard, stationer.

## BANKRUPTS.—March 27.

Banks, J. Birmingham, seedsman. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.  
Bolton, M. North Shields, Northumberland, house carpenter. *Att.* S. Tree and Hubert, Bell-court, Walbrook.  
Buller, J. Taunton, Somerset, linen-draper. *Att.* Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.  
Crusell, W. Maid tone, grocer. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.  
Edwards, T. Stanmore, Middlesex, plumber. *Att.* Booth, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.  
Gass, D. Oxford-street, jeweller. *Att.* Kibbiewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-lane.  
Goggerley, J. Great Ormond-street, scrivener. *Att.* Harley, New Bridge-street.  
Holt, J. Southall, Middlesex, innkeeper. *Att.* Lewis, Mark-lane.  
Love, T. Church-row, Aldgate, London, victualler.  
Luke, J. Cheap-side, boot and shoe-maker. *Att.* Dincombe, Lyon's-inn.  
Manning, J. Peterborough, Northampton, currier. *Att.* Brennidge and son, Dyers' building, Holborn.  
Morris, T. Aldgate High street, linen-draper. *Att.* Jones, Size lane.  
Phillips, J. Oxford-street, fruiterer. *Att.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-ave.  
Stuart, E. E. Broad-street-port, Portsmouth, victualler. *Att.* Davies, Litchbury, London.  
Williams, J. late of Oxford-street, draper. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument-yard.  
Wood, J. A. late of Little Cockpit-yard, King's-road, ivory-stable-keeper. *Att.* Taylor, Ticebald's road.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 17.

W. Moore, late of Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, coach wheelwright.—J. T. Pack, Asford, Kent, grocer.—J. Greenwood, Knowl-Wood-Bottom, and J. Hanner, Stone's Wood-Bottom, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.—W. Green, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, dealer.—J. Wharton, jun. Chester, corn-merchant.—T. Matthews, late of Brydges street, Covent-garden, linen-draper.—G. P. Andrews, Bristol, money-scrivener.—J. A. Randall, Maudstone, nurseryman.—W. Galsbury, jun. Canterbury, cabinet-maker.—T. D. Langley, Oxford-street, hatter.—J. Higham, late of Frith street, Soho, dealer.—J. H. Powell, Burton Coffee-house, Cheap-side, wine-merchant.—J. Clough, Manchester, common brewer.—W. Parr, Strand, silversmith.

## BANKRUPTS.—March 30.

Alway, J. Moreton Hampstead, Devon, innkeeper. *Att.* Cui ett and Co. Chancery-lane.  
Huer, C. Hawkhurst, Kent, grocer. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Finsbury-street.  
McGregor, A. Goodge-street, St. Paucras, baker. *Att.* Pincro, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.  
Nickolls, H. Birmingham, builder. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.  
Stevens, E. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.  
Stoneman, J. jun. Northampton, Devon, linen-draper. *Att.* Watts and Co. Bymond's-inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 30.

W. Winbolt, St. Paul's Church-yard, stationer.—H. Cooke, Birch-lane, merchant.—M. Neighbour, South-street, Berkeley-square, subje keeper.—J. Wainley, Marsham-street, Westminster, timber-merchant.—M. A. Pelham, North Shields, Northumberland, sail maker.—J. R. Wilson, late of the Grand Junction Wharf, Whitefriars, flour factor.—W. Dods-worth, Scarborough, York, grocer.—W. Clark, Bristol, victualler.—J. Reynolds and J. Kendall, Whitechapel, wine-merchant.—W. Nix, Bridge-water, Somerset, linen-draper.—J. Taylor, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—J. Nowlan, Keate-street, Spitalfields, soap-maker.—J. Palmer, George-street, Oxford-street, ale brewer.—H. Hudson, late of the Cannon Coffee-house, Charing-cross, wine-merchant.—H. Smith, late of Croydon, Surrey, shopkeeper.—E. T. Waters, Old South Sea House, merchant.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—April 3.

Brown, E. Holborn, milliner.  
Ridge, T. Finsbury, Somersetshire, lime-burner.

## BANKRUPTS.

Bryant, C. Angel-court, Finsbury-street, money-scrivener. *Att.* Coventry, Finsbury-street.  
Cleaver, W. S. E. and C. Battersea, soap manufacturers. *Att.* Swick and Stokes, Basinghall-street.  
Cushing, J. Norwich, stone-mason. *Att.* Windus and Holtway, Chancery-lane.  
Denton, R. Waltham Holy-cross, Essex, dealer in horses. *Att.* Jessopp, Clifford's-inn.  
Easton, P. Wotton, Cheshire, timber-merchant. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street.  
Ether, W. Cockspur-street, bootmaker. *Att.* Stokes, Golden-square.  
Falconer, D. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. *Att.* Phillips, Norfolk-street, Strand.  
Humphreys, E. and W. Williams, Liverpool, grocers. *Att.* Blackstock and Bunce, London.  
Janson, W. Hackney, tailor. *Att.* Goodchild, Commercial Chambers, Minories.  
Joanstone, W. and S. H. Phillips, Haverfordwest, merchants. *Att.* Hardy, Birch-lane.  
Payne, R. Old-street, watch-wheel-maker. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's-square.  
Perry, J. Strand, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.  
Rae, M. Maiden-lane, broker. *Att.* Bennett, Token-house-yard.  
Remmet, T. R. Frith-street, Soho, plated-manufacturer. *Att.* Chavely, Great Blunney-street.  
Sinnott, W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, scavenger. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's-square.  
Stephens, C. Long-acre, gold-beater. *Att.* Searth, Lyon's-inn.  
Turner, W. Ripley, Surrey, saddler. *Att.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.  
Warren, J. Coggeshall, Essex, draper. *Att.* Reardon and Davies, Carbet-court, Gracechurch-street.  
Whitting, E. and M. Naylor, Leeds, milliners. *Att.* E. Ratte, Chancery-lane.  
White, J. Bartholomew Coffee-house, West Smithfield, victualler. *Att.* Russen, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.

## CERTIFICATES. to be granted on or before April 24.

D. Salmon, Lower East Smithfield, tailor.—J. Slater, Cheltenham, upholsterer.—A. Charles, Old Jewry, wine-merchant.—W. B. Bates, Minories, for cloth manufacturer.—L. Leadley, Tower-street, broker.—G. Astor, jun. Cornhill, merchant.—J. Wilkinson, Applegate, Kent, miller.—J. M. McCormick, Broad-street, merchant.—E. Evans, High Holborn, tailor.—W. Masson, New-court, St. South's-lane, merchant.—R. Thorne, Butcher-row, East Smithfield, victualler.—R. Potts, Grovenor-mews, horse-dealer.—W. Houlding, Hanford, Staffordshire, corn-dealer.—A. McGuffie, Liverpool, merchant.—W. Thurlow, sen. Swallow-street, cheesemonger.—R. D. Middieton, Bishopgate-street, merchant.—J. R. Wilkinson, Russell-street, Bermondsey, cooper.—T. Campion, Great Winchester-street, merchant.—C. Gibbs, Newbury, Berkshire, cabinet-maker.—L. Swallow, Nag's-Head-court, Gracechurch-street, insurance broker.—C. Brandlight, jun. Lime street, merchant.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—April 6.

Allpress, S. Saint Ives, Huntingdon, dealer and chapman.

## BANKRUPTS.

Andrews, J. Wigan, Lancaster, hatter. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
Dey, W. C. Doncaster, broker. *Att.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.  
Easton, P. Wotton, Chester, timber-merchant. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street.  
Hopwood, C. late of Plumpton-Mills, York, miller. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.

Lording, W. Carshalton, Surrey, horse-dealer. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.  
 Payne, J. late of Wellington-square, builder. *Att.* Kibbiewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.  
 Pocock, E. late of Huntingdon, plumber. *Att.* Searth, Lyon's-inn.  
 Poole, J. South Shields, ship-owner. *Att.* Bell and Brod-rick, Bow-lane, Chapsade.  
 Reeve, C. Leadenhall-street, man's-mercier. *Att.* Kinsey, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.  
 Smith, D. B. Kidderminster, Worcester, draper. *Att.* Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-inn.  
 Whowell, J. Halliwell, Lancaster, cotton-dealer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

## CERTIFICATES.—April 27.

A. Webb, Wimborne-Minster, Dorsetshire, carrier.—J. Zink and A. Van Wageningen, Globe-lane, Mile-end, verdigris-manufacturers.—G. Walton, Ledbury, Herefordshire, inn-holder.—T. Hagen, Brynau-ton-street, money-scrivenor.—J. Wood, Brightelmstone, plumber.—R. Moye, Sloane-street, carpenter.—J. Neale, Lambeth, iron-founder.—R. Morton, Oxford-street, grocer.—T. Wright, Boston, Druggist.—J. Abraham, Noble-street, merchant.—T. Barry, Mincing-lane, wine-merchant.—J. Wimproy, Fleet-street, boot-maker.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—April 10.

Kershaw, O. Hey-side, near Oldham, Lancaster, manufacturer.  
 Dean, D. Stockport, Chester, bookseller and stationer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Blackman, J. late of Founders' Hall court, Lothbury, victualer. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Broad-street.  
 Burgess, E. F. Portsea, Southampton, victualer. *Att.* Townsend, Staple-inn.  
 Clarke, J. Leicester-square, draper. *Att.* Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.  
 Crouke, A. B. Colne, Lancaster, calico-manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Callimore, J. Lawrence-Pountney-lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copple-cour, Throgmorton-street.  
 Dovey, J. Back-road, Islington, carpenter. *Att.* Bradford and Murray, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple.  
 Haies, G. Cuthridge, Worcester, husbandman. *Att.* R. Miles, Esq. Six Clerk's Office, Chancery-lane.  
 Howorth, J. Waterfoot, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.  
 Iredale, J. Queen-street, Golden-square, bricklayer. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho.  
 Knill, T. Holm Lacy, Hereford, farmer. *Att.* Broome and Punniger, Gray's-inn-square.  
 Mackay, J. St. Martin's-le-Grand, linen-draper. *Att.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street Within.  
 Mansbridge, J. Portsea, Southampton, shoe-maker. *Att.* Townsend, Staple-inn.  
 Mellows, J. Certain-road, Shoreditch, stable-keeper. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.  
 Morris, J. Birmingham, baker. *Att.* Bicasdale and Co. New-inn.  
 Pattenden, W. Brightelmstone, coach-master. *Att.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.  
 Pike, W. sen. and W. Pike, jun. Maidstone, fellmongers. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.  
 Reinhardt, G. B. Wakefield, York, chymist. *Att.* Lake, Doggate-hill.  
 Reynolds, W. Chipping Ongar, Essex, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.  
 Sutton, J. Southampton, linen-draper. *Att.* Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.  
 Taylor, J. New Bond-street, Hanover-square, boot and shoe-maker. *Att.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.  
 Warne, W. Conduit-street, Hanover-square, hotel-keeper. *Att.* Turner, Red Lion-square.

## CERTIFICATES.—May 1.

F. W. L. Stockdale, Portingal-place, Mile end road, bookseller.—W. Finden, Kent-road, carpenter.—W. W. C. Stebbing, Delahay-street, tailor.—L. J. J. Noel, Henrietta-street, broker.—W. Whinney, South Shields, merchant.—J. Schofield, Birstall, and J. Lee, Bradford, cotton-manufacturers.—W. Williams, Wilench, money-scrivenor.—J. Mullin, Bedford-square, iron-merchant.—G. Hough, South Oldkendon, soap-maker.—H. Cracken-thorpe, Liverpool, hardwaterman.—W. Hevan, Crombie's-row, Commercial-road, plumber.—W. Taylor, Hereford, skinner.—J. Stratford, Holborn-hill, bookseller.—M. R. Legg and J. Gray, St. Mary-at-Hall, ship-brokers.—F. S. Segg, Earith, Huntingdonshire, butcher.—G. Laing, Demarara, merchant.—W. Brown, Sackville-street, lacem.—J. Milner, Pallfax, bookseller.—I. Burne, jun. Camberwell, coal-merchant.—W. Preston, Leeds, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.—April 13.

Ahell, F. Wellclose-square, woolen-draper. *Att.* Pearce, Paternoster-row.  
 Bowdler, G. Shewsbury, tailor. *Att.* Presland and Proctor, Brunswick-square.

Butler, S. Binfield, Berks, wine-merchant. *Att.* Eyre, Gray's-inn-square.  
 Combe, B. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.  
 Freeth, J. Bulwell, Nottingham, calico-printer. *Att.* Taylor and Clement, Field-court, Gray's-inn.  
 Gogerly, J. Great Ormond-street, scrivener. *Att.* Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.  
 Heys, K. Widney, Lancaster, file-manufacturer. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Kirton, G. H. Three King's-court, Lombard-street, and Edward's-lane, Church-street, Stoke Newington, money-scrivenor. *Att.* Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.  
 Johnson, T. Moorhouse, Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, spirit-dealer. *Att.* Cleunell, Staple's-inn.  
 Morrill, J. Derry-hill, Wilt, common-carrier. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Phillips, J. W. Bristol, timber-merchant. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Pilgrem, J. Christchurch, Twineham, Hants, builder. *Att.* Alderson, New-inn.  
 Richards, T. sen. Bridgewater-square, London, dealer in watches. *Att.* Taylor, Fore-street, Cripplegate.  
 Shipley, S. Bristol, grocer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.  
 Shepard, H. Norwich, wine-porter. *Att.* Presland and Proctor, Brunswick-square.

## CERTIFICATES.—May 4.

W. Plant, Crown and Cross-street, Finsbury-square, porter-merchant.—D. Webb, Ledbury, fellmonger.—J. Howse, Blanford Forum, dealer.—J. Fowler, Oruskin, printer.—S. Mose, Portsea, silver-smith.—J. Kittow, Bristol, victualer.—T. Fasson, Whitecross-street, pewterer.—M. Laverack, Hull, ironmonger.—J. Wild, Charlotte-street, Portland place, merchant.—H. Such, King-street, Holborn, dealer-in-lace.—L. Holloway, Cumberland-row, Kennington green, salder.—J. Bicknell, Dartmouth-street, latter.—W. Kightly, Strand, coach-harness-maker.—G. Cass, Rood-lane, wine-merchant.—H. Wilmont, Shoreham, paper-maker.—W. S. Mason, Moftatt-street, tailor.—J. Black, Lower Thornhaugh street, tailor.—J. Vassiere, Sun-street, currier.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—April 17.

Cridland, B. Leicester, hosier.

## BANKRUPTS.

Adams, E. Whitcombe-street, Charing-cross, bit-maker. *Att.* R. S. Taylor and Clements, Field-court, Gray's-inn.  
 Bayne, M. Coleman-street, whip-maker. *Att.* Tagg, Spread Eagle-court, Threacred-street.  
 Burt, E. late of Sitchey, Cornwall, miller. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.  
 Conneley, J. late of Air-street, Piccadilly, carpenter. *Att.* Raphael, Keppel-street, Russell-square.  
 Dyer, H. Wootton Underedge, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Greenwood, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.  
 Engish, W. Lewes, cutter. *Att.* Palmer, Doughty-street.  
 Gibson, W. Aldgate, mercer. *Att.* Taylor and Clements, Gray's-inn.  
 Glover, T. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Avison, Hanover-street, Liverpool.  
 Henry, W. Crown-court, Aldersgate-street, Russen, Aldersgate-street.  
 Hunt, J. Hackney, schoolmaster. *Att.* Monney, Wood-street, Chapsade.  
 Matthews, J. Chesham, fancy-dress maker. *Att.* Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple.  
 Maskery, W. late of Moffatt-street, City-road, dealer. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.  
 Munford, T. jun. Kennington-cross, Lambeth, livery-stable-keeper. *Att.* Evans, Kennington-cross.  
 M'Ewen, W. George-street, Foster-lane, merchant. *Att.* Swan and Co. Old Jewry.  
 McKean, G. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bonne, blacksmith. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.  
 Ramsay, J. Angel-inn, High-street, Bloomsbury, victualer. *Att.* Sherwood and Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threacred-street.  
 Rowlands, R. Worcester, dealer in coals. *Att.* Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple.  
 Smith, G. Swansea, Glamorgan, tobacco-manufacturer. *Att.* Wandle, John-street, Bedford-row.

## CERTIFICATES.—May 8.

J. D. Lubben, Great Winchester-street, merchant.—J. M. Mitchinson, Carlisle, Cumberland, merchant.—Dennis de Beldt, jun. Spinn's-buildings, Pancras, dealer.—G. Morgan, Island-street, Oxford-street, victualer.—T. Stockey, Kinworth, Herts, butcher.—J. Pimpton, W. Gaddind, and J. Pimpton, Wood-street, Chapsade, warehousemen.—R. Sheppard, Holywell-street, Short-ditch, collar-maker.—G. Palfreymann, Cragg-works, Chert, calico-printer.—J. Cooke, Fenchurch-street, stationer.—F. Richmond, Portsea, Southampton, tailor.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

| 1813.    | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| March 22 | 7 0   | 7 4     | 8 0   | 7 6   | 0 0   |
| 29       | 7 0   | 7 4     | 8 0   | 7 4   | 0 0   |
| April 5  | 7 4   | 8 4     | 7 6   | 8 0   | 0 0   |
| 12       | 7 0   | 7 6     | 8 0   | 7 6   | 0 0   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

|          |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| March 22 | 6 0 | 6 1 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 0 0 |
| 29       | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 0 0 |
| April 5  | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 0 0 |
| 12       | 6 4 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 6 | 0 0 |

St. James's.\* Whitechapel.\*

|         | Hay.   | Straw. | Hay.   | Straw. |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mar. 22 | 5 15 0 | 2 14 0 | 5 16 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 29      | 5 13 0 | 2 14 0 | 5 14 0 | 2 4 0  |
| April 5 | 5 10 6 | 2 8 0  | 5 10 0 | 2 8 0  |
| 12      | 5 12 0 | 2 14 0 | 5 12 0 | 2 8 0  |

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 25d. | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. |
| Dressing Hides 22       | per dozen — 36          |
| Crop Hides for cut. 23  | Ditto, 50 to 70—40      |
| Flat Ordinary —18d.     | Seals, Large, £9.       |

TALLOW.\* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 96s.; mottled, 106s.; curd, 110s.  
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d; moulds, 16s. 0d.

| March 6 | 5,584 quarters. | Average 127s. | 4d.        |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 13      | 7,973           | —             | 123 10 1/2 |
| 20      | 6,084           | —             | 127 3 1/2  |
| 27      | 7,533           | —             | 124 11 1/2 |

| Mar. 12 | 14,498 sacks. | Average 109s. | 4d.       |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 19      | 15,157        | —             | 109 3 1/2 |
| 26      | 16,494        | —             | 109 2 1/2 |
| April 2 | 16,225        | —             | 109 2     |

| Mar. 12 | 6s. 2d. | Half Peck. | Quatern. |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| 19      | 6 2     | 3 1        | 1 6 1/2  |
| 26      | 6 2     | 3 1        | 1 6 1/2  |
| April 2 | 6 2     | 3 1        | 1 6 1/2  |

\* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, April 20th, 1813.

|                             |         |          |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt.  | 2 18 0  | to 3 0 0 |
| Ditto pearl.....            | 3 4 0   | 3 5 0    |
| Barilla .....               | 1 15 0  | 2 0 0    |
| Brandy, Coniac, bond. gal.  | 0 12 0  | 0 12 6   |
| Campfire, refined... lb.    | 0 7 0   | 0 7 6    |
| Ditto unrefined... cwt.     | 23 0 0  | 24 0 0   |
| Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.  | 1 10 0  | 1 14 0   |
| Ditto, East-India.....      | 0 6 0   | 0 6 6    |
| Coffee, fine (noue)... cwt. | 4 10 0  | 5 0 0    |
| Ditto ordinary.....         | 3 2 0   | 3 8 0    |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.   | 0 1 11  | 0 2 1    |
| Ditto Jamaica.....          | 0 1 7   | 0 1 10   |
| Ditto Smyrna.....           | 0 1 6   | 0 1 8    |
| Ditto East-India.....       | 0 0 11  | 0 1 4    |
| Curants, Zant... cwt.       | 4 8 0   | 4 15 0   |
| Elephants' Teeth.....       | 23 0 0  | 27 0 0   |
| Scrivelloes.....            | 11 0 0  | 16 0 0   |
| Flax, Riga..... ton         | 95 0 0  | 96 0 0   |
| Ditto Petersburg.....       | 76 0 0  | 80 0 0   |
| Galls, Turkey..... cwt.     | 8 0 0   | 11 0 0   |
| Geneva, Holl. bond. gal.    | 0 12 0  | 0 12 6   |
| Ditto English.....          | 0 15 6  | 0 16 0   |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.    | 6 0 0   | 8 0 0    |
| Hemp, Riga..... ton         | 80 0 0  | 83 0 0   |
| Ditto Petersburg.....       | 80 0 0  | 83 0 0   |
| Hops..... bag               | 10 0 0  | 13 0 0   |
| Indigo, Caracca..... lb.    | 0 11 0  | 0 11 6   |
| Ditto East-India.....       | 0 4 9   | 0 13 9   |
| Iron, British bars, .. ton  | 14 10 0 | 15 10 0  |
| Ditto Swedish.....          | 20 0 0  | 21 0 0   |
| Ditto Norway.....           | 20 0 0  | 0 0 0    |
| Lead in pigs..... fad.      | 30 0 0  | 31 0 0   |
| Ditto red..... ton          | 28 0 0  | 29 0 0   |

| COALS.*  | Sunderland.          | Newcastle.           |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| March 22 | 42s. 9d. to 43s. 0d. | 44s. 3d. to 52s. 4d. |
| 19       | 42 0                 | 45 0                 |
| 26       | 0 0                  | 0 0                  |
| April 2  | 48 3                 | 44 0                 |
|          |                      | 53 3                 |

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|         | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock Night. | Height of Barom. in Inches. | Driness by Leslie's Hydrom. |
|---------|--------------------|-------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mar. 21 | 42                 | 54    | 42         | 29.92             | 42                          | Cloudy                      |
| 22      | 44                 | 54    | 36         | .75               | 37                          | Showery                     |
| 23      | 33                 | 40    | 37         | 30.30             | 36                          | Fair                        |
| 24      | 40                 | 47    | 39         | .19               | 0                           | Rain                        |
| 25      | 40                 | 47    | 41         | .19               | 0                           | Rain                        |
| 26      | 40                 | 45    | 39         | .43               | 32                          | Cloudy                      |
| 27      | 45                 | 57    | 49         | .50               | 47                          | Fair                        |
| 28      | 52                 | 62    | 53         | .47               | 43                          | Fair                        |
| 29      | 50                 | 59    | 47         | .32               | 29                          | Fair                        |
| 30      | 52                 | 50    | 46         | .08               | 20                          | Rain                        |
| 31      | 47                 | 54    | 42         | 29.80             | 36                          | Fair                        |
| April 1 | 44                 | 44    | 39         | .20               | 0                           | Rain                        |
| 2       | 40                 | 50    | 37         | .34               | 26                          | Stormy                      |
| 3       | 34                 | 35    | 36         | .62               | 29                          | Hail                        |
| 4       | 35                 | 46    | 37         | .84               | 36                          | Fair                        |
| 5       | 34                 | 50    | 49         | .85               | 0                           | Rain                        |
| 6       | 50                 | 56    | 50         | .88               | 29                          | Cloudy                      |
| 7       | 51                 | 55    | 49         | .92               | 33                          | Cloudy                      |
| 8       | 54                 | 66    | 52         | .98               | 47                          | Fair                        |
| 9       | 55                 | 67    | 50         | 30.03             | 70                          | Fair                        |
| 10      | 50                 | 63    | 47         | .10               | 62                          | Fair                        |
| 11      | 46                 | 55    | 40         | .18               | 52                          | Fair                        |
| 12      | 43                 | 63    | 54         | .12               | 70                          | Fair                        |
| 13      | 50                 | 64    | 46         | .30               | 69                          | Fair                        |
| 14      | 47                 | 60    | 45         | .27               | 60                          | Fair                        |
| 15      | 46                 | 67    | 49         | .10               | 75                          | Fair                        |
| 16      | 45                 | 68    | 55         | 29.98             | 60                          | Cloudy                      |
| 17      | 50                 | 61    | 42         | .84               | 52                          | Fair                        |
| 18      | 43                 | 55    | 54         | 30.20             | 47                          | Fair                        |
| 19      | 54                 | 63    | 55         | .12               | 46                          | Fair                        |
| 20      | 55                 | 64    | 43         | .15               | 48                          | Fair                        |

|                             |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Lead, white..... ton        | 43 0 0    | to 44 0 0 |
| Logwood chips..... ton      | 11 5 0    | 12 0 0    |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt.     | 7 10 0    | 8 5 0     |
| Mahogany..... ft.           | 0 1 4     | 0 1 10    |
| Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar  | 26 0 0    | 28 0 0    |
| Ditto spermaceti... ton     | 88 0 0    | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto whale.....            | 38 0 0    | 45 0 0    |
| Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest   | 80 0 0    | 84 0 0    |
| Pitch, Stockholm... cwt.    | 0 16 6    | 0 0 0     |
| Raisins, bloom.... cwt.     | 4 4 0     | 0 0 0     |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 2 14 0    | 2 18 0    |
| Rum, Jamaica bond gal.      | 0 6 4     | 0 7 9     |
| Ditto Leeward Island        | 0 5 6     | 0 5 10    |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3 17 0    | 4 0 0     |
| Silk, thrown, Italian.. lb. | 2 17 0    | 3 5 0     |
| Silk, raw, Ditto....        | 1 13 0    | 1 15 0    |
| Tallow, English.... cwt.    | 4 19 6    | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto, Russia, white..      | 4 8 0     | 4 11 0    |
| Ditto—, yellow..            | 4 11 0    | 4 12 0    |
| Tar, Stockholm.... bar.     | 1 12 0    | 0 0 0     |
| Tin in blocks..... cwt.     | 6 13 0    | 6 18 0    |
| Tobacco, Maryl..... lb.     | 0 0 11    | 0 0 1 1/2 |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0 0 7 1/2 | 0 1 0     |
| Wax, Guinea..... cwt.       | 7 0 0     | 9 0 0     |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.   | 68 0 0    | 70 0 0    |
| Wine, Red Port, bond. pipe  | 66 0 0    | 72 0 0    |
| Ditto Lisbon.....           | 66 0 0    | 72 0 0    |
| Ditto Madeira.....          | 40 0 0    | 50 0 0    |
| Ditto Vidonia.....          | 40 0 0    | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto Calceavella.....      | 72 0 0    | 0 0 0     |
| Ditto Sherry..... butt.     | 58 0 0    | 70 0 0    |
| Ditto Mountain.....         | 28 0 0    | 35 0 0    |
| Ditto Claret... hogs.       | 45 0 0    | 65 0 0    |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 32-6—Ditto at sight, 31-2—Rotterdam, 9-18—Hamburgh, 29—Altona, 29 1/2  
 us.—Paris, 1 day's date, 29-80—Ditto, 2 us. 21—Madrid in paper—Ditto eff.—Cadiz, in paper  
 —Cadiz, eff. 47 1/2—Bilboa—Palermo, per oz. 125d.—Leghorn, 61—Genoa, 54—Venice, in eff. 52  
 —Naples, 42—Lisbon, 76—Oporto, 75 1/2—Dublin, per cent. 7 1/2—Cork, ditto 8—Ago  
 B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th MARCH to 20th APRIL, 1813.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

| 1813.  | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Consols. 1780. | Navy 3 p. Cent. | Long Annuities. | Omnium. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | Exchange B. | £ s. d. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Mar 22 |             |                     | 50 1/2              |                           | 89              |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 3d           | 62 1/2           |                |            | 6d          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 23     |             |                     | 59 1/2              |                           | 89              |                 |         | 58 1/2              |                  |              | 4d           | 62 1/2           |                | 58 1/2     | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 24     |             |                     | 59                  |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         |                     |                  |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 25     |             |                     | 59                  |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         | 58                  | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 26     |             |                     | 59                  |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         |                     |                  |              | 5d           | 62 1/2           |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 27     |             |                     | 59 1/2              |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         | 58                  | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 28     |             |                     | 59 1/2              |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         |                     |                  |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 29     |             |                     | 59 1/2              |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         | 58                  |                  |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 30     |             |                     | 59 1/2              |                           | 88 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 31     |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| Apr. 1 |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 2      |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 3      |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 4      |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 5      |             |                     | 58 1/2              |                           | 87 1/2          |                 |         | 57 1/2              | 4 1/2            |              | 5d           |                  |                |            | 5p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 6      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 58 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 87 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 2d           |                  | 57 1/2         |            | 12p         |         | 58 1/2            |               | 8 1/2            |
| 7      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 3d           | 62 1/2           |                | 58 1/2     | 11p         |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 8      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                | 58 1/2     | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 9      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 10     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 11     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 12     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 13     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 14     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 15     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 16     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 17     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 18     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 19     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 20     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 21     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 22     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 23     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 24     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 25     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 26     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 27     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 28     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 29     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 30     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 31     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 1      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 2      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 3      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 4      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 5      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 6      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 7      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 8      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 9      | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 10     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 11     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 12     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 13     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 14     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 15     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 16     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 17     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 18     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 19     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 20     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 21     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 22     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 23     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 24     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 25     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 26     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 27     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 28     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 29     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 30     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |
| 31     | 62 1/2      | 58 1/2              | 59 1/2              | 73 1/2                    | 88 1/2          | 14              |         |                     |                  |              | 1d           |                  |                |            | 6p          |         | 59 1/2            |               |                  |

## London Premiums of Insurance, April 20th, 1813.

|                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| At 1 1/2 gs. Pool, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.                                         | At 5 to 6 gs. Madeira. Home 8 gs.                                                                                                        | At 8 gs. Jamaica, with convoy; return                                                                         |
| At 1 1/2 gs. Varmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.                                               | At 6 gs. East-India, Comp. ships. Gibraltar, 5 gs. with returns. Home with returns 5 gs. Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same, ret. 50s. | At 4. Home 10 gs, ret. £5.                                                                                    |
| At 1 1/2 to 2 gs. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry. Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool. | At 6 gs. Stockholm, with returns. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. ret. 3.                                                                      | At 10 gs. Brazil, home 12 to 15 gs. East-India, out and home. Malta, Sicily, &c. 8 gs. ret. 4. Home the same. |
| At 1 gr. France, with licences; back 2 gs.                                                            | At 7 gs. Leeward Islands, with convoy. Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, &c. 50s. return.                                               | At 10 gs. Honduras, ret. 4. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. 3. Home the same.                                      |
| At 3 gs. Guernsey, ret. 30s.                                                                          |                                                                                                                                          | At 20 to 25 gs. Southern Whale Fishery; out and home.                                                         |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th March to 20th April 1813, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £100 1/2. to £101.—West-India Dock, £145.—East-India Dock, shut.—Globe Assurance Stock, £104 1/2. to £105.—Imperial ditto Shares, £47 10.—Eagle ditto ditto, £2 10.—Hope ditto ditto, £2 5s. to £2 2s.—Atlas ditto ditto, £3 15.—East-London Water-Works, £63. 10. to £64.—Kent ditto, —.—London Institution Shares, £47 to £45.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £228 to £225.—Kennet and Avon, £22.—Leeds and Liverpool, £204 to £205.—Wilts and Berks, £18.—Thames and Medway, —.—Huddersfield, —.—Grand Surrey, —.—Grand Western, £40 Disc.—Grand Union, £27. Disc.